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CENTENNIAL OF FORT NIAGARA.

On Tuesday, Aug. 11, the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Niagara by the British was celebrated at the fort at the mouth of Niagara River.

Preparations for the celebration were very extensive, the people in all the border towns helped in the arrangements. The various committees were selected from Buffalo, Lockport, Youngstown, Lewiston, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls, and all were hard at work to make the affair a success.

The programme prepared opened with a parade of troops through the streets of the village of Youngstown to the old fort grounds at 1:30 P. M. Upon arrival at the fort the American flag was raised on a new staff erected inside the walls. This was accompanied by a salute and singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Jesse K. Peterson, of Lockport. Then came the platform exercises, with Hon. Timothy E. Ellsworth, of Lockport, as presiding officer, the platform being erected under the poplar trees north of the old castle. These exercises were opened with prayer by the Very Rev. James A. Lanigan, of Buffalo, followed by the oration of the day, by Hon. John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, and the reading of a poem written especially for the occasion by Joseph O'Connor, of Buffalo, after which the bands played "America." The historical address was next delivered by Mr. Frank H. Severance, editor of the "Illustrated Express," of Buffalo, and this was followed by the "Song of Freedom," written by Mrs. Linda de K. Fulton, of Buffalo. Brief addresses by Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Mrs. Mary M. Thompson, regent of the

have built a cabin on the Niagara, and which probably was erected where the fort now stands.

In 1678 Hennepin and sixteen others, in a vessel sent out by La Salle from Fort Frontenac, rounded the point of land where Fort Niagara now stands. Here the vessel remained for over a week, while Hennepin and the others explored the country and viewed the Falls. On this point, in December, 1679, Hennepin said the first mass of which we have any record of having been said in this territory. Hennepin and Lamont, who were in charge of the expedition, started to build a fort on the point, but finding opposition on the part of the Iroquois, desisted. Taking his vessel to Lewiston, Hennepin there built a fortified storehouse. Here La Salle soon joined them. He had started from Fort Frontenac for Niagara, but his vessel was cast ashore near the Genesee River. He at once visited the principal Seneca village, called a council of their chiefs and obtained permission to build a fort at the point and a vessel above the Falls. His first work was to lay the keel of his vessel, which he did on Cayuga Creek. He then led a few men to the point and marked out two blockhouses, set his men to work and started himself for Frontenac. The blockhouses were finished and occupied for a time, but were burned soon afterwards. In August, 1679, when La Salle returned his blockhouses were in ruins, and he himself well-nigh financially bankrupt. While La Salle may have passed through this country subsequently he is no longer prominently connected with the incidents in the vicinity of Fort Niagara, his explorations taking him to the south and west, and later on to the mouth of the Mississippi, where he was slain.

The Marquis de Nonville, who became Governor of New France in 1685, planned an attack against the Senecas in the Genesee Valley, and in 1687 led an army there himself. After burning their villages, he proceeded with his troops to Niagara to build the fort which he had long before projected. On this point of land in three days he erected a fort of palisades, making a secure fort with a bastion at each corner. Here he left a hundred men and returned to Quebec. The Senecas at once be-

York entirely freed from Indian control, and the years gone by have well displayed its value. It may be truly said that one, if not the greatest, land deal in the present limits of Western New York and Canada was closed within the fortifications of Fort Niagara.

For thirty years thereafter the Senecas were allied with the English. The cost of the Indian congress at Niagara was considerable, about \$10,000 for provisions and \$190,000 for presents made to the Indians. From this time to the opening of the revolution there is but little history of a public nature in connection with Fort Niagara. The period of the revolution is the blackest page in the history of the old fort. The war itself never reached Fort Niagara, but here, far from actual hostilities, was the headquarters from which were planned and executed all those attacks on the settlements in Pennsylvania, and particularly in the Mohawk Valley, which made the names of Joseph Brant and John Butler synonymous for death and destruction. Here were the headquarters of those two men and all their bands of Indians and equally savage Britishers. From here was planned and executed the massacres of Wyoming in Pennsylvania in 1778 and Cherry Valley in the same year, with others equally terrible.

At the close of the Revolution it was agreed that until certain conditions of the treaty of peace should be accomplished, England should retain five American forts, Niagara being the principal one. Under this agreement for thirteen years the British maintained a garrison in Fort Niagara, and during this time known as the "Hold over period" Fort Niagara was the objective point of many men who had sympathized with the British during the Revolution, known as United Empire Loyalists, and between 1783 and 1790 over 10,000 of these passed up and were fed from Fort Niagara. In Jay's commercial treaty of 1794 it was provided that the British garrisons and all forts turned over to the United States by the treaty of peace of 1783, should be withdrawn by June 1, 1796. In 1796, the British, in anticipation of the withdrawal from American soil, withdrew their patronage over the portage to a road on the Canadian side between Queenston and Chippewa. During all this "hold over period" the British officers at Fort Niagara exercised civil jurisdiction over the neighborhood. When June 1, 1796, came the United States was not ready to occupy the five forts referred to above, and so the forts were not evacuated at that time. Finally, on Aug. 11, 1796, Fort Niagara was surrendered to the Americans, Fort George, on the Canadian side was built, and the capital of Upper Canada, which Gen. Simcoe had located at Niagara-on-the-Lake, no longer being a desirable point, because Fort Niagara was no longer in British hands, was removed to Toronto.

In this connection it may be stated that Fort Niagara was next to the last port in America to be evacuated by the British. For at the time of the evacuation of Fort Niagara the British flag still floated over Fort Millamachinac, which port, being of lesser importance and further removed, did not command much attention and was not evacuated until the following October. The British commandant at the time of the evacuation was Col. Smith, who led the British at Concord in 1775. Of him it has been said, "Col. Smith may, with propriety, be said to have participated in both the opening and the closing acts of the American Revolution."

From this on to 1812 there is little public history connected with Fort Niagara. In 1799 an act of Congress created the United States customs district of Niagara. It included the American shores and waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario, west of the Genesee River, and of the Niagara River. Of this Fort Niagara was the port of entry, and so remained until 1811, when the port was removed to Lewiston. In anticipation of another Indian outbreak the garrison was reinforced in 1799. In 1805 the bones of a woman were found in the sink of the old mess house.

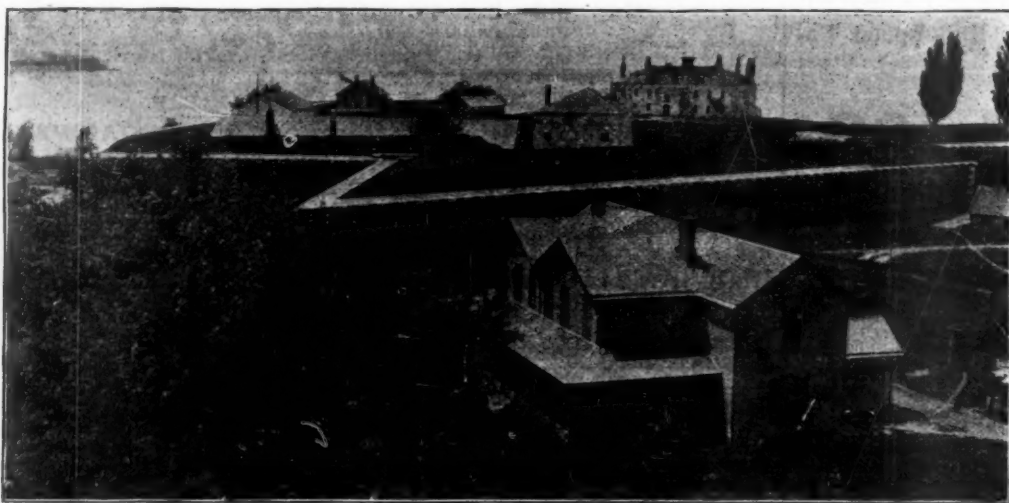
It was on June 26 that news of the official declaration of war, made June 18, reached Fort Niagara through private messengers sent to his agents by John Jacob Astor. When the war broke out in 1812 Fort Niagara became a point of great importance, and during the battle of Queenston Heights Fort Niagara was again bombarded by Fort George and its batteries. During one day 2,000 shot and 180 shells were poured into the fort. In May, 1813, the American troops and fled joined in a combined attack on Fort George and captured it. The Americans holding it until December, 1813. When Gen. McClure, an incompetent man, who was in command of the Army there, abandoned Fort George and needlessly burned the village of Newark. The British retaliated for this by a night attack on Fort Niagara, in which they, on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 19, found the gates of the fort unguarded and wide open, and could have taken it without bloodshed. So bitter was their feeling, however, that some eighty of the garrison, many of them in the hospital, were put to death by the bayonet. From Fort Niagara the British and the Indians desolated the whole American frontier as far as Tonawanda, and eighteen miles eastward. They soon afterwards appeared on the Canada side, opposite Buffalo, to which place they crossed and burned Fort Niagara remained in British hands until May, 1815, when, under article 1, of the Treaty of Ghent, it was surrendered to the United States, and over it the American flag has floated ever since.

James Monroe, President of the United States, visited the fort on Aug. 8, 1817, and in the summer of 1825 the Marquis de Lafayette visited the Fort while a guest of the nation.

In 1826, within the walls of old Fort Niagara is alleged to have occurred the antimasonic episode, when William Morgan is said to have been brought a captive and lodged in the magazine, Fort Niagara at that time being an abandoned post with no garrison.

Some time during the '30s, about 1836, Fort Niagara was again garrisoned, and has ever since been continually occupied. Since 1826 Fort Niagara has not been considered a defensive work, and while in 1839 the stone walls were reconstructed, and while earthworks have always been maintained; while in 1861 the brick casement walls on the land side, outside the line of the old earthworks were added, it is to-day a place of great strategic importance or strength. In 1865 a light house was established there, the light being placed on the top of the castle, and in 1873 the present stone light house was erected. Within the past twenty years the entire post has been rebuilt, a few buildings at a time all located south of the "old" fort. In 1880, a fine rifle range was finished, and in 1893 a life-saving station established there. The fort reserve embraces 288 acres of land, and is in latitude 43° 15' north, longitude 78° west from Washington.

With this review we reach the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Niagara, and to-day we find that the 13th United States Infantry, who came to the Fort and were in the battle of 1812, are garrisoning Fort Niagara. Still another singular coincidence is that the centennial finds in command an officer of the same high rank and name, though serving under a different flag, as he who commanded it 100 years ago (Col. Smith), the commandant of to-day being Col. Alfred T. Smith, U. S. A., an officer of rare military training.



GENERAL VIEW OF FORT NIAGARA.

Buffalo chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Elias Johnson, the historian of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Babcock, of Youngstown.

Among the troops present at the celebration were the 13th United States Infantry, of Fort Niagara, the 42d Separate Company, and the Veterans' Association, of the same company, of Niagara Falls, the 25th Separate Company, of Tonawanda, the members of which wheeled to Fort Niagara on Tuesday morning. Besides these were representatives of Buffalo Chapter Empire State Society Daughters American Revolution, Buffalo Chapter Daughters of the Revolution, Buffalo Association Sons of the American Revolution, Buffalo Chapter Sons of the Revolution, Buffalo Loyal Legion, and a large number of Tuscarora Indians in Indian costume. Fully ten thousand people were in attendance.

FORT NIAGARA IN HISTORY.

The point of land at the mouth of the Niagara River where Fort Niagara now stands is said to have been a trading post for the Indians as early as 1625. This at least is the inference that we are to draw from Joseph de la Roche Dallion, a French priest, who visited the Neuter Nation in 1626, and tells of his desire, in the interest of his calling, to visit the mouth of the famous river of the Neuter Nation, which he failed to do because he could get no guide who would take him to that point. It would seem from this statement that it was a recognized place of trade, though the trade itself must probably have been of small amount, for there was no traffic with white men, unless it was the French Coureurs de Bois, who were presumably the first white men to travel through this region. Champlain, who was at Toronto, never came to this spot. He crossed Lake Ontario, landing near Oswego. From 1626 to 1669 no references to this spot are found in history, though the falls and the river were well known to the Jesuit missionaries, and are referred to even by name in their relations, notably in the ones of 1642 and 1669. In 1669 La Salle made his first visit to Western New York, and passed by the mouth of the Niagara River, proceeding as far as Hamilton, Ont., where he met Joliet, who was on his way back from Lake Superior. Leaving two priests with him to travel westward La Salle returned to the east, and we next hear of him on the southwest of Niagara. In order to have reached that point he must have returned by the way he went, and have crossed the river, or, at least, passed by its mouth, and, in the opinion of the writer, he tarried some time on the Niagara and viewed the Falls, whose roar he is said to have heard on his journey westward, as above mentioned. In this year he is said to

sieged the fort, and by April, 1688, only ten of the garrison were left alive. Shortly afterwards, at the demand of England, and in order to establish peace, De Nonville agreed to abandon the fort, and issued orders therefor. The remains of the garrison and the few troops sent to reinforce them pulled down the wooden fortifications, but left the building standing and abandoned the place. A written memorandum of what they left forms one of the most curious of the early documents.

England thus carried her point and France lost the fort, but she at once set to work to prepare for its reconstruction, although it was not until 1725 that she obtained consent for the erection of a stone fort at this point, England objecting. The first story of the castle was commenced in 1725, and the building completed in 1726. From now on till 1759 France maintained a garrisoned fort here, the center of French influence and trade, and the most important point in America west of Albany.

During the struggles between France and England for the supremacy in North America, which commenced about 1750, several expeditions were planned to capture Fort Niagara, but none ever attacked it until 1759, when, under William Pitt's Premiership, Gen. Prideaux besieged it, and Pouchot, the French commander at the fort, who was the one who had really constructed the defenses of that fort, was compelled to surrender it. Prideaux was killed early in the siege, and Sir William Johnson, the greatest manager of the Indians that England ever had on this continent, succeeded to command and captured the fort. Attempts were made by the French and Indians from the west to raise the siege, but Johnson met and defeated them at Youngstown, and after over seventy years' struggle England obtained control of the coveted spot.

In 1763, the Senecas, embittered by their loss of the carrying trade over the portage, for which purpose the English employed carts instead of Indians, and inspired, no doubt, by French influence and by Pontiac's schemes, planned and executed the Devil's Hole massacre. A large party of them ambushed a supply train on its way from Fort Niagara to Fort Schlosser, killing all but two of the escort, and then prepared a second ambush for the British force, which was at Lewiston, and which, on hearing the firing hastened to their comrades' relief. Of this section all but eight were killed.

In 1764, Sir William Johnson convened at Fort Niagara the greatest Indian council probably ever held in America, containing representatives from almost all of the tribes from Maine to the Mississippi. Soon after he had sent out the call for this meeting 400 Senecas went to him to beg for peace. He wanted their friendship and agreed to overlook all their past misdeeds, including the Devil's Hole massacre, on certain conditions, one being that they give to the English Government all the land on both sides of the Niagara River from Lake Ontario to Schlosser. The Senecas consented, and when the great council met, though they had no idea of keeping their promises, they were compelled to carry it out by Sir William Johnson's threat that unless they promptly ratified it Bradstreet's Army, which Johnson had accompanied to Fort Niagara on his way westward, would burn their villages. They also added to it a similar strip on the opposite bank, now Canada, Gen. Bradstreet having asked Gen. Johnson to try and get it so that the British might have title to the ground where Fort Erie now stands. This was the first land in Western New

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Enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of July, 1896, as shown by the official figures at the War Department aggregated 800. Of these 735 were enlistments for general recruiting service, and sixty-five for special recruiting service. Enlistments in cities numbered 495, and at military posts 305. The largest number of men enlisted at any one place was forty-one at St. Louis. The largest number of men rejected was 391, at New York City, Chicago being second with 458, and Philadelphia third with 351. In enlistments at military posts, Fort McPherson leads with nineteen.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg has informed candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Army that the board for their examination will assemble at the Army Medical Museum in Washington on the 23d of September. A large number of young men have applied for permission to undergo the examination. These will be divided into classes and will be examined by class. There are now five vacancies in the Medical Corps, the last one having been caused by the death of Maj. J. C. Worthington, which occurred on Monday last at Louisville, Ky. The candidates making the highest percentage during the examinations will be appointed to the vacancies in their order of merit.

In the Army Register for 1897 the names of all the graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School and the Artillery School will appear. Heretofore only honor graduates have been placed in the Register. Col. Hawkins, commanding the Infantry and Cavalry School, recommended this change last year. It was approved by Gen. Miles, with the additional recommendation that all the graduates of the Artillery School also be included. It was too late then to insert the names in the last Register, but Secretary Lamont, in indorsing the papers, directed that the change be made in this year's Register. There are in all 236 graduates of the Artillery School, and 202 graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School. There are thirty honor graduates of the Artillery School whose names are in the last Army Register.

Plans for the reconstruction of the buildings at Fort Wingate, which were destroyed by fire some weeks ago, have been drawn up at the War Department. Orders were issued on Wednesday, temporarily relieving 1st Lieut. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf., from duty at Newport, Ky., where he had charge of the construction at Fort Thomas, and directing him to proceed to Fort Wingate to assume charge of the construction at that post. The Department regards Wingate as one of the most important posts in the West, and intends to restore it to its condition before the fire. In the absence of Lieut. Turner, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Morton, Q. M. 6th Inf., has been ordered to relieve Lieut. Turner in charge of construction at Fort Thomas.

In October a remarkable collection of giant fossil remains of prehistoric animals, found in the Rockies during the past few years, will be exhibited for the first time to the public at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. These include animals of a kind not popularly supposed to be indigenous to this country, such as an aquatic and a running rhinoceros, the little four-toed horse, no bigger than a dog, etc. Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, curator of the Museum, has written a popular account of these strange beasts, and the article will appear in the September "Century." They are copies of drawings made, after careful study, by Charles Knight, and the illustrations are striking reproductions of the animals as they probably appeared in life in their natural surroundings.

A reference to our Army Gazette will show that the President has dealt the practice of hazing a severe blow. Two cadets, Giles Bishop, Jr., of the 3d District of Connecticut, and H. S. Commager, of Ohio, were by order of the President dismissed from the military service of the United States. The approval of the sentences imposed by the courts martial in these two cases was accompanied by a severe arraignment of the practice of hazing, and the expression of a determination on the part of the President to suppress it. It is understood that considerable pressure was brought to bear upon the President to secure a commutation of the sentence, but he declined to listen to the appeals made to him. The President lost no time in acting in the matter, as is shown by the fact that his approval of the sentences was dated Aug. 8, when the cases had only been submitted to him a few days before. They were sent to Gray Gables in the same envelope that carried the court martial cases of Capt. M. F. Jamar, of the 14th Inf., and Capt. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., who were also sentenced to dismissal. Evidently the President thought that the expression of his opinion in the matter of hazing was needed immediately, while action on the other court martial cases could be deferred for the present.

If the recommendations of Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, prevail, there will probably be some important changes in the Army uniform. It is impossible to get the details, but it can be authoritatively stated that Gen. Miles is giving serious consideration to the matter, and has presented his views to the War Department. The question of change was brought up by the action of the Department in referring to Gen. Miles for his approval the new clothing volume, which is to be issued to the Army. This volume was revised in the Quartermaster's Department by Capt. French, Asst. Q. M., who so ably revised the Army Regulations. It is understood that Capt. French did not change the volume to any great extent. The abolition of the dress coat for the Hospital Corps was the most radical alteration which was made. There are a number of minor details, which have been changed. The chevrons for several of the departments have been altered. One of these is the Ordnance Department. This is in great part the character of the alterations which the Quartermaster's Department recommended. The number of plates remain about the same as those in the old volume. But Gen. Miles intends to make more radical changes than the Quartermaster's Department suggests. His recent series of inquiries sent out to the various officers of the Department, which were first exclusively announced in the "Journal," contained a number of questions with regard to the Army's uniform and were designed to get at the sense of the service with regard to changing it in any direction. Many of the replies to these inquiries have been received, and Gen. Miles has, therefore, at his disposition a great number of views and a great deal of information, which he is making use of in connection with his recommendations to the Department. It is not believed that he intends to recommend any change of color. The historic blue, which he wore on the battlefields of the civil war is associated with too tender recollections for him to urge its abandonment. The probabilities are that he will endeavor to get for the Army a uniform that his experience and service leads him to believe will be more useful. The matter is exciting great interest at the War Department, but Gen. Miles declines to discuss it and others at the Department are equally silent.

In our "Army Gazette" it will be seen that the War Department has designated Col. Marshall I. Ludington,

Asst. Q. M. Gen., to temporarily act as a member of the Army Retiring Board, in the place of Col. James F. Wade, 5th Cav., during the examination of 1st Lieut. Henry J. Goddard, 5th Cav. This change was necessary, as Col. Wade approved the recommendation of the Post Surgeon that Lieut. Goddard be ordered before the board. It is expected that several changes in the composition of the board will be made for the same reason. This will be so, it is thought, in the case of Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., who was recommended for such examination, and the recommendation was approved by Maj. Gen. Merritt, who is the president of the board. In case of the relief of Gen. Merritt, the impression prevails in Army circles that Brig. Gen. Otis will be temporarily detailed to act during Col. Crofton's examination. In this event, Gen. Brooke will be temporarily assigned as president of the board.

At the Naval War College Monday morning, Aug. 10, Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, delivered before a distinguished audience a very interesting lecture on "The Sea and Sea Power as a Factor in the History of the United States." He opened with the story of the early settlers of this country and their retreat here to secure religious liberty. They settled near the sea, and it was the sea therefore to which the American colonists were largely indebted for the measure of self-government they enjoyed even when not yet ready to assert their complete independence. The speaker reviewed hastily the results wrought by the Navy in the Civil War, saying it is impossible to estimate the value to the Union force of its ability to send frequent and unexpected excursions into the heart of the Confederacy by naval vessels. He regretted that he was unable in one lecture to give even an approximate estimate of the value of the Navy in the war. The situation as it was during the Civil War may be to some extent repeated. A large part of our coast is assailable, and an enemy could easily invade and blockade our ports, destroy our commerce and isolate us from the rest of the world. "We must understand and appreciate the value of sea power, we must stand always ready and able to defend and maintain the integrity of our country, its honor and dignity at home and abroad." The speaker said he considered it a great honor to have given even a mustard seed to the literature of the college. "This institution is at last, I think, on a sure foundation, and destined to become a permanent feature of our naval administration." The country owes a debt of gratitude to its officers, especially to Rear Adm. Luce, Capt. A. T. Mahan and Capt. H. C. Taylor. Three years ago the speaker thought that a post graduate school at Annapolis would be of more service to the country, but now he was glad to admit his error, and to say that he had but the highest opinion of the value of the War College.

REDISTRIBUTION OF THE ARTILLERY.

The recommendations of Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, looking to the redistribution of the artillery force, are more extensive than was at first supposed. Thoroughly appreciating the immensity of the work the United States is engaged in the matter of fortifying its coasts, and of the necessity of caring for the guns, which are being placed in position, Gen. Miles has impressed upon the War Department that stations must be erected near batteries, which must be garrisoned by artillery troops. In his recommendations Gen. Miles has included both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Only one point on the Lake coast—Fort Montgomery—is referred to. The Gulf coast is left out of Gen. Miles' recommendations, on account of the determination of the War Department not to erect batteries at these points until some time in the future. The points involved in the artillery redistribution programme recommended by Gen. Miles, include the entrance to Portland Harbor, Boston Harbor, New York Harbor, Philadelphia, Washington, Chesapeake Bay, Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. No guns have yet been erected at Savannah, but they will be placed in position before another year and preparations to this end have been inaugurated. The points which will receive the first attention on the Gulf coast when the authorities take that section under consideration, will be Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, Tex. It is understood that one of the first Western ports to receive attention will be San Francisco. It is the intention to locate five artillery stations around that city—Lotos Point and Lime Point, on both sides of the Golden Gate; Alcatraz Island, Angel Island and Black Point. Gen. Miles said that guns were being erected at each of these points which would necessitate the presence of batteries to take care of them. He expects that the stations at these places will each be garrisoned by several batteries of artillery.

It is plainly evident, and in fact Gen. Miles admitted as much, that there will have to be an increase in the artillery force stationed on the Pacific coast. At present there is only one regiment, the batteries of which are distributed among the post at the Presidio, Alcatraz Island, Fort Canby, and Fort Mason. Battery G, of this regiment, is stationed at Fort Monroe, on the Atlantic coast. In addition to the places mentioned around San Francisco, Gen. Miles has called the attention of the Department to the need of artillery stations and garrisons at San Diego, the mouth of the Columbia River and Puget Sound. At San Diego, there is a post, which is garrisoned by one company of infantry. Guns are being placed in position for the defense of that city, and Gen. Miles desires the War Department to station an artillery force there. Fort Canby, which is at the mouth of the Columbia River, has too small an artillery force, there being but two batteries of the 5th at that point. Gen. Miles believes that an increase will shortly be imperative. Fort Mason is also a point where additional batteries should be stationed. Puget Sound is without a battery of artillery, notwithstanding the immensity of the industries located there and the guns which are being established along that waterway. Gen. Miles' recommendations contemplate the stationing of a large artillery force at points along the Puget Sound where batteries are being located.

In order to carry out Gen. Miles' recommendations, it will be necessary to erect quarters at some of the points for the accommodation of the troops, and consequently the War Department will have to spend considerable money in preparing for their reception should the Secretary of War decide to adopt Gen. Miles' recommendations. It is expected that the Secretary will take up the question of a redistribution of the artillery force in the fall. In the meantime, the gossips at the War Department are speculating as to the regiment of artillery, which will be transferred to the Pacific slope. One battery of the 3d Artillery, stationed in Texas, may be sent to the West. What others will be assigned cannot even be conjectured. The artillery regiments in the Department of the East at the present time include eleven batteries of the 1st; ten of the 2d, eleven of the 3d, eleven of the 4th and one of the 5th. At the present time, these regiments are concentrated. Gen. Miles' plan is to have them broken up and scattered in detachments of three and four batteries at the points where guns are being placed in position.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Henry A. Barber, 1st U. S. Cav., at Fort Reno, July 31.

Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf., left Fort Columbus this week on a short visit to Bellefontaine, O.

Gen. W. P. Craigbill, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Astor House, New York, Aug. 13.

Lieut. H. D. Bowker, U. S. A., residing at 4422 Lake avenue, Chicago, reached his 54th birthday on Aug. 14.

Lieut. E. T. Winston, 14th Inf., of Vancouver Barracks, is a recent arrival in San Francisco on a two months' leave.

Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., and family were to leave Governors Island the latter part of this week on a six weeks' vacation.

Maj. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Porter from a pleasant visit to Fort Niagara to attend the centennial celebration.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th Cav., will be in command at Fort Myer, Va., for the next six weeks during the absence of Col. S. S. Sumner on leave.

Lieut. J. A. Shipton, 1st Art., has bid adieu to friends at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and after a short leave will join at Fort Monroe, about Sept. 1.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. H. V. Evans, 14th U. S. Inf., and Miss Hettie Bryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Bryan, of Fayette, Mo.

Mrs. Ellicott has joined her husband, Lieut. J. M. Ellicott, U. S. N., at Newport, R. I., and will spend the summer at 106 Church street in that city.

Donald Breck, who died at Boston, Aug. 9, aged one year and three months, was a son of Dr. Samuel Breck and grandson of Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A.

Capt. Eben Swift, U. S. A., contributes to the "Illustrated American" of Aug. 8, an interesting illustrated article entitled "Settling with the Government's Ward."

Mrs. Guy Howard and friends, who have been in Europe for some time past, are expected home this or next week.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., president of the War College, gave a luncheon at Newport, R. I., Aug. 10, in honor of Secretary Herbert.

Comdr. J. D. Graham, U. S. N., was reported at Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 6, the guest of his daughter, the wife of Lieut. C. P. George, 16th Inf.

Mrs. Morris, wife of Maj. L. T. Morris, 3d Cav., commandant of Fort Ethan Allen, and family are visiting in Canada, and were lately in Montreal.

Capt. J. B. Guthrie, with his company, A, 13th Inf., started Aug. 8 on the march from Fort Porter to Fort Niagara to take part in the ceremonies of Aug. 11 at the latter post.

Capt. Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf., attached to the staff of Maj. Gen. Ruger, was called to Portland, Me., Aug. 11, by the serious illness of his mother, a venerable lady of eighty-six.

Lieut. J. A. Harman, 6th Cav., has taken charge of Quartermaster and Commissary matters at Fort Myer, Va., during the absence on leave of Lieut. Thos. Cruise, Q. M., 6th Cav.

Capt. John Pitcher, 1st U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Pitcher are recent guests of Capt. W. L. Pitcher, 8th U. S. Inf., at Fort D. A. Russell. A large reception was tendered them while there.

Capt. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf., has been assigned to the command of Company E, of his regiment, at Fort D. A. Russell, in succession to Capt. E. B. Savage, who is on recruiting duty in New York.

Lieut. C. D. Palmer, 3d Art., whose tour at West Point has about expired, will spend until early in December abroad and then join his regiment, likely at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. Tate, wife of Lieut. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav., of Fort Ethan Allen, is visiting her father, the Hon. J. Scranton, at Scranton, Pa., during the absence of her husband, of Capt. Dodd's troop at the New York State encampment.

Lieut. D. M. King, 4th Art., on leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., is visiting friends at Governors Island, N. Y., and will leave there about Aug. 20 for West Point, to enter upon duty at the U. S. Military Academy.

Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, 5th Art., former A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Howard, will, under recent orders, shortly change from Fort Mason to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with Capt. Frank Thorp's Light Battery D, 5th Art.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pennington, lately visiting relatives at Mantoloking, N. J., are now visiting at Sugar Loaf, Orange County, N. Y., and are expected to rejoin at Governors Island on Saturday of this week.

A reception was tendered to Secretary of the Navy Herbert, at Newport, R. I., on Aug. 8, by Lieut. Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., on board the U. S. dispatch boat Dolphin, at which many of the leading summer residents were present. A sail was enjoyed during the reception.

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen., and Maj. Charles Smart, Surg. U. S. A., are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1896.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles, U. S. N., naval attaché of our Embassy at London, and the officers of the U. S. cruiser Minneapolis, were guests at a garden party given Aug. 8, at Hatfield House, by Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister of England, in honor of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy.

Capt. J. A. Johnston, 8th Cav., and Mrs. Johnston, of Fort Meade, gave a reception there recently in honor of Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., and bride, who is the daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas McGregor. Capt. and Mrs. Shillock are expected at Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, early in September.

Mrs. W. P. Butler, sister of Capt. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., has been quite ill recently at Fort Leavenworth, but is improving. Mr. W. P. Butler, the husband of Mrs. Butler, is there, as is also a younger brother of Capt. Rodman, Thomas J. Rodman, of Chicago. Mrs. Ayres, a sister of Mrs. Butler, and wife of the ordnance officer, Capt. Ayres, have also been attending the bedside of Mrs. Butler.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, while recently in London, urged, it is stated, Capt. William M. Lang to reassume the chief command of the Chinese Navy. Capt. Lang, who was formerly Admiral of the Chinese Navy, is now in command of the British warship Devastation. His term of active service in the British Navy will expire in about a year, when, it is expected, he will accept the offer made to him by the Chinese Government through its Viceroy.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., as President of the Army Retiring Board, appointed by orders of July 13 last, duly brought it together on Monday of this week and organized for the examination of Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Lieut. Col. J. H. Bradford, Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, J. G. Turnbull and J. A. Darling, Capt. H. B. Sarson, T. G. Townsend and J. J. Haden, and Lieuts. H. J. Goldman and R. B. Watkins.

It is now ardently hoped that the work on Gen. Grant's tomb at New York, will be completed, so that the dedication may take place on the next anniversary of his birthday, April 27, 1897. Gen. Horace Porter is quoted as saying that the dedication ceremonies will be greater and more impressive than those which marked the removal of Napoleon's body from St. Helena. The President of the United States will preside, and representatives of all foreign countries will be present.

The gallantry of Naval Cadet William H. Standley, U. S. N., attached to the Olympia, in rescuing a drunken sailor, has been recognized by English residents of Yokohama, who, according to advices from Victoria, B. C., Aug. 11, have asked the Royal Humane Society of England to recognize the conspicuous bravery displayed by him. Naval Cadet Standley, on two previous occasions, saved persons from drowning, and late in July, according to the advices, he added to his record a third life saved at the risk of his own. While standing on a catamaran alongside of the Olympia he saw a sailor from the American yacht Coronet swimming toward him. The sailor was intoxicated, and when about 30 feet from the cruiser he sank. Standley immediately dived for him, followed by Apprentice Youngs. Standley caught the man as he was sinking, and was fiercely attacked by him, the sailor seizing him by the throat and then attempting to use his knife. With the assistance of Youngs Standley got him aboard the Olympia, where a stomach pump was used on him. After an hour's rest he recovered and was profoundly penitent. Naval Cadet Standley was appointed to the Naval Academy from California Sept. 7, 1891, and he is now serving his two years at sea prior to final graduation.

Maj. and Mrs. Chas. F. Roe sailed for England Aug. 8 on the steamship Etruria.

Lieut. F. K. Fergusson, 3d U. S. Art., is visiting friends at Riddleton, Tenn.

Capt. W. H. Stanton, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Stanton left Fort Leavenworth Aug. 8 for New York.

Capt. Oscar I. Converse, U. S. A., residing at Rindge, N. H., reached his 53d birthday on Aug. 9.

Capt. E. K. Russell and R. H. Patterson, 1st U. S. Art., visited friends at Governor's Island this week.

Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th U. S. Art., and family are visiting friends at Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d U. S. Inf., has left Fort Snelling, Minn., to spend until the middle of October on leave.

Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Hamilton, is visiting at West Point, N. Y.

Col. Matthew M. Blunt, U. S. A., residing at 6 Alden street, Hartford, Conn., reached his 66th birthday on Aug. 13.

Lieut. E. A. Benjamin, U. S. A., residing at 1835 Madison avenue, New York, reached his 49th birthday on Aug. 11.

The next retirement for age is that, on Aug. 26, of Capt. Chas. C. De Rudio, 7th Cav., at present located at San Diego, Cal.

Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 20th Inf., spent this week in camp with the 20th regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Missouri.

Capt. B. H. Gilman, with his Company B, 13th Inf., rejoined at Governors Island Aug. 7 from a tour of rifle practice at West Point.

Maj. John Egan, 1st Art., who is spending a leave until Sept. 1, is not expected to rejoin at Fort Wadsworth at its expiration.

Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr. U. S. A., now summering at Lewiston, Me., is expected to return to New York towards the end of August.

Col. J. H. Janeway, U. S. A., whose present address is 115 East Eighteenth street, New York City, reached his 67th birthday on Aug. 12.

Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A., who is spending a portion of the summer at Williamstown, Vt., reached his 65th birthday on Aug. 13.

Capt. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art., on an extended leave from Fort Warren, Mass., is spending a portion of it at Morgantown, West Va.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art., on a few weeks' leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., is spending a portion of it at Bay View, Mass.

Secretary of War Lamont and his mother, Mrs. S. B. Lamont, of McGrawville, were at Fall Lane, in the Catskills, recently, visiting relatives.

Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., arrived at Essex, Mass., this week to spend a short period in camp there with the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Capt. H. N. Snyder, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on detached service at Madison Barracks, and latterly on leave, rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on Aug. 6.

Maj. Geo. F. Robinson, Paymr., U. S. A., to whose excellent record of service we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Thursday of this week, Aug. 13.

Lieut. A. F. Curtis, 2d Art., relinquished duty at West Point, N. Y., this week and will join at Fort Warren about the middle of October, spending the interim on leave.

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, 2d Art., was busy closing up his public business at Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week, preparatory to joining at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., to assist Lieut. Col. J. L. Rodgers in getting matters ready for artillery practice there.

Asst. Paymr. Gen. George E. Van Glenn, U. S. A., has applied for membership in the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and his application was to be acted upon Aug. 14.

Capt. E. W. Stone and F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., are getting their respective companies—F and D—in readiness to go to Burlington, Vt., next week to encamp there for a short period with the National Guard of Vermont. The cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, under Maj. L. T. Morris, will also participate in the ceremonies connected with the encampment.

Maj. James C. Worthington, Surg., U. S. A., who died Aug. 11, at Louisville, Ky., had been on sick leave for some time past. He was a native of Maryland, was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in 1875, and promoted Surgeon with rank of Major Aug. 12, 1893. He was a capable and efficient officer and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

A Narragansett Pier society writer says: "Quite an event last Tuesday was Mrs. Jefferson Davis musicale on the back piazza of the Rockingham. It was tendered to Mrs. Davis by Mr. Naham Franko. The last piece on the programme was 'Dixie,' and as the first strains of the well-known war song sounded Mrs. Davis rose to her feet and, with bowed head, listened to the music. Every one present rose also, and a wave of emotion swept over the gathering. Several of the women burst into tears. Miss Winnie Jefferson Davis was there, of course, and after the music was over helped her mother to entertain the guests."

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: "Lieut. Arthur Johnson has been in hospital with illness the best part of the past week. Lieut. Wren, as recruiting officer, is initiating the ambitious aspirants for honors under Uncle Sam's flag into the regular service at Camp Moses, Cleveland, O. Capt. William A. Mann has returned from an enjoyable two months' leave which he spent on the lakes and in Canada. Mr. Louis Brechemin, Jr., son of Dr. Brechemin, so well known to this regiment and post is visiting the family of Capt. Mann."

Of the forthcoming report of Col. Sumner, U. S. A., on the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, P. L. W. in the Philadelphia "Inquirer" says: "Col. Sumner, by his cleverness, closeness of observation, frankness and intelligent conception of the National Guard at once earned the esteem of the officers with whom he was associated. His keenness in selecting certain points for criticism showed that he was an up-to-date officer and whatever he will say in his report the officers and men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania may be sure it will not be of the biliously biased sort. Time was when a regular officer came to the camps of the Pennsylvania troops to instruct and the time now is that scores of regular officers come to the Pennsylvania camps to gain instruction. This was evident at the late camp, when nearly forty officers of the Army were present during a part of the week and their association with the officers of the Guard was, without doubt, of the utmost mutual benefit."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. McG.—General Orders No. 72, A. G. O., Aug. 10, 1891, will give you full information as to the rules governing the examination of candidates for appointment of 2d Lieut. in the Army of the U. S. from civil life.

F. C. T. asks—If my company is marking time pieces at the trial, and I command forward march, should they bring their pieces to the right shoulder without command or wait until they get the order, or would it be improper to march in close order at the trial, secure arms? Also, is it proper to execute charge bayonets from the port? Is it at all encampments proper to wear white gloves on a battalion drill? Answer—Pieces would not be brought to the right shoulder without command in this case. Both trail and secure arms may be used in close order. This does not, however, include the balance trail, Par. 107. Charge bayonets may be executed from the port arms whenever circumstances require. (D. R. par. 113.) White gloves should be worn unless the commanding officer directs otherwise.

W. A. K. asks, from the halt the command backward, guide right, march, is given. Then mark time, march. Then forward, march. Question—Shall you come to the right shoulder, at the command of forward or stay at the trail? Answer—Remain at the trail. D. R., Par. 112, brings the piece to the right shoulder only when the command for marching is given from the order. Further (same paragraph) when executing the back step the piece is brought to the order "on halting." Not having halted, but marking time, the piece remains at the trail.

J. M. S. very anxiously asks for information concerning authority granted to captain of a National Guard company. First, on what conditions may he be discharged from office? Second, under what conditions may he order a company on duty? Answer—It depends entirely upon the constitution and laws (Military Code) of the State in which the military organization is located. Ordinarily a commissioned officer can only be removed from office upon charges and the finding of a court martial, and a company commander usually has authority to order an assembly for drill at such times as the Regimental Commander may direct, unless the number of drills should be particularly limited by the State statutes. If not part of a regiment or a battalion, then, under the same limitation, the authority rests in the Captain.

H. G. P. writes: Par. 295, should the leading four of the company first to execute "left front into line faced to the rear" continue straight to the front until the command, "Halt" on wheeling to the right about (point of rest) it will close the interval between it and the company, on its left. I want to know how this interval is regained. Answer—The proper interval is gained on dressing after the fours have passed the line and wheeled about. There is no authority for an oblique movement by the leading four in "front into line."

SANA RABBIT.—Assuming two vacancies, all we can account for now, the tenth ranking 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, is 2d Lieut. W. S. Graves, 7th Inf., and the eleventh ranking 2d Lieutenant, is Lieut. F. D. Webster, 6th Inf. But assuming there were three vacancies in the infantry since the assignment of the graduates, the tenth ranking 2d Lieutenant, would be Lieut. F. D. Webster and the eleventh Lieut. J. D. Leitch, 24th Inf.

SOLDIER ON FURLOUGH.—A soldier can apply through his company commander to appear before the Civil Service Board, and if favorably recommended doubtless the necessary authority will be given. Write to John T. Doyle, Wyoming avenue N. W., Washington, D. C., for pamphlet of rules, etc.

INQUIRER.—The whole matter of burials in National Cemeteries is in the hands of the Quartermaster General of the Army, and it is suggested you write to that official for full information on the points you mention and for the permit.

RECENT DEATHS.

Last week we referred to the fact that Capt. George Washington Evans, U. S. A., retired, was seriously ill at the City Hospital, Baltimore, Md., died there Aug. 11, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, which he received some weeks ago. The deceased officer had an excellent military record. He served from 1861 to 1864 as Captain of the 1st Eastern Shore Maryland Infantry; was appointed 2d Lieut. 32d U. S. Inf. Jan. 22, 1867, and soon afterward received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain for his gallant services during the war. He attained the grade of Captain (21st U. S. Inf.) in 1879, and was retired April 24, 1886, for disability incurred in the line of duty. He leaves a widow and two sons, Lieut. E. W. Evans, 8th U. S. Cav., and P. A. Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, U. S. N.

Capt. William Edward Van Reed, U. S. A., retired, who died at San Francisco, Aug. 8, entered service April 20, 1861, as corporal of Co. H, 5th Pennsylvania Infantry, and in the following May was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Art. He attained the grade of Captain March 1, 1875, and was retired Dec. 9, 1887, for disability incurred in the line of duty. His services during the war were gallant and efficient, and he was engaged at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy Bethesda Church, siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Plank Road, and capitulation at Appomattox. He received the brevet of Captain for his gallantry at the battle of the Weldon Railroad.

Speaking of the habit of obedience as the result of discipline and the value thereof in time of need, the "Militar Wochenblatt" gives the following incident occurring in the battle of Loigny during the Franco-Prussian war, viz.: The troops, under Gen. von Kottwitz, captured, after a hard action, the village of Loigny, but, notwithstanding the smoke and flames, the French troops held on to the churchyard. A furious fight resulted for the possession of this place. In the south a strong French force was seen approaching. The danger reached its highest point; the German General had no reserve at hand, and in consequence of the house-to-house struggle all of his companies were dispersed and engaged in small squads. In this emergency the General caused the signal to be given for a general advance. It was a singular conclusion, for there were no troops in closed order at hand. But his confidence was amply repaid; the signal was taken up by all the subdivisions and squads of his brigade and a portion of a neighboring army corps, and promptly executed. The rapid fire of the gunners was succeeded by the command "forward, march"—"hurrah." The French were overrun and put to flight with great losses.

The effective of the Portuguese Army for the year July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897, has been fixed at 30,000 men, the contingents to be embodied or called to the colors in 1896 as follows: Active Army, 15,000 men; the fleet, 550; municipal guard, 550; customs service, 1,000; making in all 17,000 recruits.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

A delightful entertainment was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Beall at the post last week, in which the musical and sentimental talent of the post was engaged.

The first number in this programme, that strictly first-class and up-to-date composition, "The Arkansas Traveler," was to have been rendered by Capt. Augur, but, owing to the fact that the prevailing wet weather that we have had recently, swelled and warped his Stradivarius all out of shape, so much so that he was afraid to imperil his musical reputation in this line until the dry weather set in again. As a compensation for the disappointment at the non-rendering of the first number, the second number, Autoharp Yearnings, a "Wandering Minstrel, I," by Lieut. Baldwin, was exquisitely rendered according to programme. Had Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, the authors of the "Mikado," been present they no doubt would have highly applauded the performer on his rendition of the opening chorus of their famous opera. The third number, by Dr. Kafferty, on that national instrument, the banjo, was simply perfect, not requiring much of a stretch of the imagination to carry one back to the plantation melodies, as played long ago.

The fourth number, by Capt. McClure, was given in his usual artistic fashion, but owing to the fact that he had just had some dental work done, the gold in the filling seemed in a vocal way to be antagonistic to the theme of the song, "Silver." The opinion of the critics was about equally divided as to the excellence of the performance.

The fifth number, by Miss Lillie Beall, was given strictly according to programme, and was highly appreciated by the audience, who showed their enjoyment by long and loud applause. The sixth number, "Sweet Marie," the rendition of which, by Lieut. McBroom, astonished as well as gratified the audience, who did not expect to be entertained by such a pathetic and artistic performance of the well-known song.

Seventh number, banjo selections, by Lieut. McClure. The reference to the little star that twinkles in this selection, are not the stars that we see overhead every night, but the star that goes into a 2d Lieutenant's shoulder strap, which shows the only difference between a Brigadier General and a 2d Lieutenant. These stars only "twinkle" at irregular intervals. More's the pity.

The eighth and last number, "Tommy Atkins," by Capt. Augur, was the chef-d'œuvre of the evening. The recent wetting not having impaired the Captain's voice, as it did his violin. The ardor and expression given to this song would have made Rudyard Kipling green with envy had he been present. Not the least pleasing feature of the evening was the "Rest and Refreshments," which were delicious and greatly enjoyed by the guests.

Besides those who took part in the programme there were present Mrs. Augur, Miss Jane Augur, Mrs. Charles McClure, Mrs. Nathaniel McClure, Col. Bailey, Miss Marie Shelton, Miss Ethel Shelton, Mr. Walter Howe and Mr. Chris. Augur. Under the direction of several of the officers a baseball team has been organized among the soldiers of the garrison, and the members are practicing every day at the grounds. Charlie Ward gave a very delightful party to his little friends this week, it being the occasion of his tenth birthday. Mrs. Ward was suddenly called from home, but so as not to spoil her little son's anticipated pleasure in his birthday, Lieut. and Mrs. Avis kindly took charge of everything, and the party was a great success. Mr. Flournoy Carter and Mrs. Elsie Price were quietly married at the home of the bride's mother in El Paso this week. Mr. and Mrs. Carter left directly after their marriage to visit Mr. Carter's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Mason Carter, at Fort McPherson, Ga.

CARELESS NEWSPAPER STORIES.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

In a paragraph in "Harper's Weekly" dated July 18 allusion was made to the predicament of Cadet Foy, who was caught disciplining a plebe at West Point in a manner contrary to the regulations, and incurred a severe penalty. The story in some of the newspapers was that the plebe fainted from exhaustion under the strain of the exercises prescribed for him on a very hot day by Cadet Foy in his tent. Further information, which seems to be trustworthy, has come to hand from which it appears that the plebe, failing to obey an order of Cadet Foy, was told to do as a penalty twenty-five of the exercises shown as the fourteenth setting-up exercise in the United States Infantry Drill Regulations, which he accomplished in about three minutes' time without being fatigued, much less prostrated and seriously injured, as some newspapers stated. Cadet Foy, being caught, was put under arrest for a year, a punishment quite severe enough without compelling him to rest besides under an unjust aspersions of brutality. Some wild newspaper stories, like the recent sensational tale of Mr. Vanderbilt's seizure during a stormy interview with his son, bear their fake marks so plainly on their face that most intelligent readers recognize their improbability at sight. Others, dealing with persons and circumstances wherewith the public is not conversant, are credited, at least to some extent, to readers who perhaps ought to know better. All newspapers, even those that are careful and conscientious, are sure now and then to print some news that is not true. That is understood and allowance is made for it. That is hard even for wary and experienced newspaper readers to realize and constantly reckon with is the apparent indifference of some contemporary American journals, whose great circulation and profuse expenditures give them a sort of importance, to whether their news stories are true or not. For their purposes the next thing to a sensational true story seems to be a sensational lie. The allowances made by readers for error in ordinary newspapers do not begin to suffice for these journals. If their stories sound unlikely at all, the only safe course is to disbelieve them altogether, and that necessitates a new adjustment of individual judgment and the abatement of habits of credulity which it takes time and repeated experiences to complete.

THE TOURING CLUB OF FRANCE.

to the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

For the benefit of such of your readers as may contemplate a bicycle trip in Europe I wish to call attention to the advantages conferred by membership in the "Touring Club de France," a bicycle club to the privileges of which officers can secure access at the small cost of 5 francs, and which confers on its members conveniences not to be otherwise obtained. Besides securing fixed low rates at hotels throughout the towns and cities of France and Belgium (it is contemplated extending these advantages to other countries), the card and button of the club comprise a ready passport at those troublesome institutions, the Customs Houses, and enable one to wheel across the frontier without the loss of either time, money or patience. Those who have had to await

the slow process of getting a bicycle through the Continental "duanes" with the endless red tape manipulated by lethargic officials, to say nothing of the deposit duty exacted, can readily appreciate the boon thus conferred. Besides these advantages information of every kind useful to the cyclist can be obtained from the headquarters of the club, 5 Rue Coq-Héron, Paris, including excellent itineraries of routes suitable for bicycles, describing in detail all the roads to be passed over, neighboring points of interest, location of bicycle repair shops, "postes de secours," etc.

In a trip through Belgium and France I have found the advantages conferred by membership in the Touring Club of inestimable benefit, and it is therefore with pleasure that I, at the instance of the club, heartily recommend it to those of my brother officers interested in cycling in Europe.

E. P. LAWTON,

Lieutenant, United States Army.

Paris, July 30, 1896.

CLASSIFICATION OF MILITARY FORCES.

Under the heading "Our Armed Visitors," the "United Service Gazette" does full honor to the recent visit to London of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, concerning which a good deal has been said and not a little sung. The complimentary references by the "Gazette" commence as follows: "Wot sort o' sojers d'yer call them?"—"Them? why them be Prooshuns, I reckon!" Such was the question asked by one cockney of another, and such was the answer given, as last week a uniformed and armed body was seen marching across Waterloo Bridge, dressed in a garb foreign to English, and especially London, eyes. The "Prooshuns" referred to were none other than the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The gallant Bostonians represent in antiquity one of the oldest institutions of which the United States can boast—not quite as ancient, it is true, as those "who came over in the boat" with William the Norman to this country, but their pedigree goes far back enough to make them justly proud of their descent.

Referring to the now historic banquet given by the Ancients our English contemporary expresses the hope that "an evening spent thus between the representatives of the two great Anglo-Saxon races will bear good fruit in the future." But alas that the only untoward remark on the occasion in question should have emanated from a fellow-countryman, not perhaps himself a Bostonian, but as near an approach to one as possible under the circumstances. We refer to the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, "our own Chauncey" as New Yorkers delight to term him. Mr. Depew, a guest at the banquet, being called upon for a speech, made, according to the "Gazette," an extremely witty one, and who will doubt it. He divided the military forces of the United States and Great Britain into three sections, but in discussing these sections he said: "There were, first, the regular armies whose business it was to fight; secondly, there were the National Guard in America and the Volunteers in England, who would fight if called upon; and, thirdly, there were the Ancient and Honorables in America, and the Honorables in England, who wouldn't fight under any conceivable circumstances."

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., was the first organized military force in America. It may be considered the germ from which all military character in New England, if not in the United States, has sprung; for as no regular troops accompanied the first settlers, they formed voluntary military associations for defence, commonly styled train bands. Among them, however, were many who had belonged to the Honorable Artillery Company of London, and these in 1637 formed themselves into a new corps of a more exclusive character, and after several futile applications succeeded in obtaining a formal charter of incorporation in the year 1638. In the matter of entertaining the members of the corps in each country have always been celebrated, and an eminent commander, who had been feted both in London and Boston, has thus placed his opinion on record: 'Fine fellows, all of them; and if they only fight half as well as they feed, God protect the enemy!'"

BALLOON EXPERIENCES IN WAR TIME.

"Die Vedette," a paper published in Vienna, and devoted to military literature, gives an account of the use of balloons by the French Army during the investment of Paris by the Germans in 1870, together with a most interesting sketch of the experience of two of the aeronauts. During that period there were sixty-five balloons used, which carried out of Paris 150 persons and over 4,000,000 of letters. Five of these balloons were captured by the Germans, two were lost and never heard of and one, after a journey of fourteen hours, landed on top of Mount Lifeld, in Norway. The occupants of this balloon were Paul Rolier, an engineer of the army, and L. Dechamps, an officer of Franc-Tireurs. They ascended from Paris on the night of November 24, 1870, with dispatches from Gen. Vauchoir for the commander of the Army of the Loire; in addition they carried 500 pounds of mail, six sacks of ballast and six carrier pigeons. The wind blew from the southeast, and all was well until six o'clock the next morning, when the balloonists found themselves out of sight of land, with nothing but the ocean under them. Dechamps collapsed, while Rolier remained cool under the critical situation in which they found themselves. About eleven in the forenoon a ship was sighted, and in the hope of being discovered and rescued by it, the balloon was lowered to within a few yards of the surface of the water. The ship suddenly altered its course, and the aeronauts were compelled to ascend again, which they accomplished by throwing out all of their ballast and one sack of mail. Finding themselves in an altitude of over 2,200 yards, and in an atmosphere of almost unbearable frigidity, they lost all hope and determined to end their sufferings by setting fire to the balloon. Fortunately the matches in their possession would not ignite, on account of the frost which covered their clothing and everything else in their surroundings. About 2:30 in the afternoon a mountain top became visible. When near it the aeronauts succeeded in lowering the balloon; the boat caught in the top of a tree. Rolier promptly disembarked, but Dechamps became fastened in the rope attached to the anchor; in a moment he was suspended in the air by his feet, the balloon began instantly to rise again, but Rolier succeeded in freeing his companion from the entanglement and the balloon vanished from their sight. Although miraculously saved, yet standing in an unknown country, hungry, without proper clothing, and suffering from the intense cold, the aeronauts were still in a dangerous plight. It was their good fortune to select a westerly direction for their march, but Rolier soon broke down from exhaustion. His companion took him to an underground near by, where the exhausted traveler fell asleep. Dechamps continued his journey and soon found a hut fitted with hay, to which he carried his companion. They buried themselves in the hay and slept until the following morning. Continuing their journey on foot, they found traces of a sleigh,

which led them to a hut of wood choppers. Although unable to converse with them, the aeronauts ascertained that they were near Christiana, to which place they were brought the following day. The news of their adventure spread with rapidity, and soon after it was ascertained that the balloon had landed near Trammen, in Norway, and was secure with its freight.

NAVAL ASSIGNMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The next few months will witness many changes of stations among Navy Officers of command rank. The tour of duty of Rear Adm. George Brown, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, expired last month, but there are good reasons for believing that he will retain his present billet until his retirement in June next. Rear Adm. Walker, who was designated as president of the Lighthouse Board in December, 1894, will remain on that duty until his retirement next March. The high opinion which the heads of the Navy Department have had of Rear Adm. Ramsay's ability is shown by the fact that he has retained his present office since November, 1889. He will hold it until his retirement, which will occur in April of next year. Rear Adm. Beardslee's two years' tour of sea duty in command of the Pacific station will expire Aug. 24, but he will not be relieved until later in the fall. For assignment to the Pacific station when Rear Adm. Beardslee is detached there are four officers available. These are Commo. Joseph N. Miller, who has been commandant of the Boston Navy Yard since Aug. 3, 1894; Commo. Montgomery Sicard, the present efficient head of the New York Navy Yard, who has held the billet since Nov. 22, 1894; Commo. Rush R. Wallace, commandant of the Newport Naval Station, who will have held that position for two years on the 20th inst., and Commo. George Dewey. The chances are very greatly in favor of Commo. Dewey, as Commo. Robert L. Phythian will remain as superintendent of the Naval Observatory until his retirement next June.

The most important assignment now held by an officer of the rank of Captain, that will become vacant this fall is that of president of the War College. Capt. Henry C. Taylor, at present holding this office, has occupied the billet since Nov. 15, 1893. It has been reported that he may succeed Capt. Henry Glass in command of the Texas, in case that officer should be assigned to duty as his successor. There seems to be a movement on foot in naval circles to secure the assignment of Capt. A. T. Mahan as Capt. Taylor's successor. The probabilities are that it will not be successful. Had the rule heretofore in force of limiting the tour of sea duty of an officer of command rank to two years still been in operation, a number of changes in ships' commands would have occurred during this summer. The addition of six months to this tour, due to the increase in the number of ships of the new Navy, has put many detachments off until the fall. The first command to become vacant will be that of the cruiser Raleigh, which will occur next month. Capt. Colby M. Chester may be assigned to succeed Capt. Miller in command of the Raleigh. The command of the battleship Indiana will also become vacant this fall. There is a probability that this billet may go to Capt. Silas Casey, whose tour of duty in command of the receiving-ship Vermont has just expired. Capt. Charles J. Barclay, who will be promoted on the retirement of Capt. James O'Kane next month under the provisions of the forty years' service law, may be transferred to the Vermont as Capt. Casey's successor. The tour of duty of Capt. E. M. Shepard, in command of the San Francisco, will not under the new rule expire before next December, so that the authorities are not giving much thought to the question of his successor.

There are a number of officers on the list of commanders whose tours of duty in their respective stations have expired. Comdr. William H. Whiting has concluded two years and a half duty in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and will be transferred to the Puget Sound Naval Station, to succeed Comdr. John C. Morong, whose three years of duty in this office expired last winter. Comdr. Bowman H. McCalla, Equipment Officer of the Mare Island Navy Yard, Comdr. George A. Converse, in charge of the torpedo station, Comdr. Francis M. Green, inspector of the 2d Lighthouse District, Comdr. William B. Newman, inspector of the 7th Lighthouse District, Comdr. Samuel Belden, commandant of the New London Naval Station, Comdr. William C. Gibson, Equipment Officer of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Comdr. Washburn Maynard, on duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Comdr. Asa Walker, on duty at the Naval Academy, and Comdr. William T. Swinburne, also on duty at the Naval Academy, have each completed their respective tours, and are ready for sea. The earliest commanders' commands that will be at the disposal of the Department are those of the three gunboats under construction at Newport News. These will be completed, it is expected, in December.

President Cleveland's failure to act on promotion and retirement cases is not only causing inconvenience to a great many officers, but is keeping them out of a good many dollars. Since his departure for Gray Gables there have accumulated at the White House as many as twenty-eight of these cases, twenty-seven of which are clear cases, and will result in the undoubted approval of the Chief Executive when he is able to pass upon them. So far as can be learned these cases are still at the White House, and will probably remain there for some little time before being forwarded to Gray Gables. In fact, it may be that they will be held in the Executive Mansion until the President's return. The officers whose promotion cases are before the President are: Comdr. Charles E. Clark, now in command of the receiving-ship Independence and for whom a vacancy exists in the grade of Captain; Lieut. Comdrs. W. W. Gillpatrick and R. S. Richards, vacancies for whom in the grade of Commander also exist; Lieuts. G. B. Harber, John B. Bernadon, H. C. Poundstone, John L. Purcell, A. A. Ackerman and R. O. Bitler; Ensigns T. K. Seymour, T. C. Fenton, J. Strauss, G. Tarbox, W. K. Gilmer, R. E. Counts, E. W. Eberly and C. M. McCormick; P. A. Engrs. W. M. Parks, A. B. Willis and R. G. Denig; Asst. Engr. E. L. Beach, and Asst. Naval Constrs. Lloyd Bankson and J. G. Tawresay. The four retirement cases are those of Paymr. Henry T. Machette, Lieut. Charles A. Bradbury, Lieut. Richard Mitchell and Gunner Moses K. Henderson.

The vacancies in the limited retired list of the Army continue to increase. There are now twenty-three vacancies at the disposal of the War Department. There is good reason for believing, as has been stated, that Secretary Lamont after the officers now ordered up for retirement have been examined will have the files of the Department examined and any officer who may be considered in any way as eligible for retirement will be ordered before the board. Since the assignment of the graduating class only three additional have been assigned. It is Secretary Lamont's intention to make as many vacancies for the young men as possible; hence, his probable action in issuing orders directing more officers to appear for examination for retirement.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOW, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 32, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 1, 1896.

I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following information is published to the Army:

The rates of charges for communications by telegraph on public business for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as fixed by the Postmaster General in an order dated June 26, 1896, are the same as those published in G. O. 38, Aug. 28, 1894, from this office, and continued till this time.

The following-named telegraph companies, in addition to those specified in G. O. 38, Aug. 28, 1894, and No. 44, July 13, 1895, from this office, are announced by the Postmaster General as having accepted the conditions of the act of July 24, 1866, and as subject to the provisions of his order fixing Government rates:

The Electric News and Money Transfer Company, Allan Macdonell, president, Jersey City, N. J. Received and filed July 16, 1895.

The Western Telephone and Telegraph Company, George W. Beers, president Lima, O. Received and filed Nov. 25, 1895.

The Standard Telegraph and Telephone Company, James S. Clarkson, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed Jan. 4, 1896.

The New England Printing Telegraph Company, of Massachusetts, J. R. Clark, secretary, Boston, Mass. Received and filed Feb. 12, 1896.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company, of Texas, George B. Perham, secretary and treasurer, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed May 28, 1896.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company, of Arkansas, James Thorpe, acting secretary and treasurer, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed May 28, 1896.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company, of Texas, George B. Perham, secretary and treasurer, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed May 18, 1896.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company, of Louisiana, J. H. McLeary, president, New Orleans, La. Received and filed June 11, 1896.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The report of a joint Army and Navy board appointed to investigate the subject of signal codes having been approved, the Myer code in use by the Army prior to 1896, as modified by the above-mentioned board, will, on and after Oct. 1, 1896, be used for visual signaling in the Army and for intercommunication with the Navy. The use of the American Morse code, as prescribed in G. O. 59, June 28, 1889, from this office, will thereafter be discontinued, except for telegraphic purposes.

2. The proficiency required by par. 1544, Army Regulations, will be considered to have been attained by an officer or enlisted man under instruction when at a distance of four miles from the connecting station he can send and receive five words per minute, each five letters of the written message to count as one word. Par. 1, G. O. 4, Feb. 5, 1896, from this office, is modified accordingly.

3. Cards and pamphlets containing full instructions for using the code will be furnished by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army upon application.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 34, H. Q. A., A. G. O. Aug. 8, 1896.

Before a general court martial which convened at West Point, N. Y., and of which Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mills, Commandant of Cadets, was president, and 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Art., was Judge Advocate, were arranged and tried, (1) Cadet Giles Bishop, Jr., Pvt., 3d Class, U. S. Military Academy; charge, "Violation of par. 140, Regulations of the U. S. Military Academy." The two specifications allege that the accused, did, without authority, indict an arbitrary punishment upon Cadet C. J. Harris and Cadet W. S. Neely, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, by requiring them to stand upon one foot in a constrained and painful position, and did thus torment, annoy and harass the said cadets. Plea, to charges and specifications: "Not guilty." Finding, to charges and specifications: "Guilty." Sentence, "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

The records of the proceedings of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Cadet Giles Bishop, Jr., 3d Class, U. S. Military Academy, having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 8, 1896.

The proceedings and findings of the court martial in the foregoing case of Cadet Giles Bishop, Jr., are hereby approved and the sentence of said court is hereby confirmed and ordered executed. The offense of maltreating and abusing new cadets by upper classmen is so mean and cowardly and so opposed to every trait that should characterize a gentleman and a true soldier, that severe punishment should not be necessary to its prevention. If, however, punishment must be resorted to effect a discontinuance of this disgraceful practice, I can do no less than to resist all appeals for clemency.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

2. Cadet H. S. Commager, Pvt., 3d Class, U. S. Military Academy. Charge, "Violation of par. 140, Regulations of the U. S. Military Academy." The specification alleges the infliction of arbitrary punishment upon Cadet J. W. Wilen, Pvt., 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, by requiring him to perform a gymnastic exercise known as the "fourteenth setting up exercise," or as the "full bend leg exercise," of the Infantry Drill Regulations, and did also require him, while performing the said leg exercise, to keep his arms raised horizontally, holding in each hand an "Indian club," and did thus torment, annoy and harass the said Cadet Wilen. Plea and finding to charges and specifications: "Guilty." Sentence: "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

The record of the proceedings of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Cadet H. S. Commager, 3d Class, U. S. Military Academy, having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 8, 1896.

The proceedings and findings of the court martial in the foregoing case of Cadet H. S. Commager are hereby approved and the sentence of said court is hereby confirmed and ordered executed. I am determined in all cases of this description when the proof is clear, to refuse relief to those cadets who in violation of a wholesome regulation of the Military Academy indulge in the brutal and cowardly treatment of beginners commonly called hazing.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

SAMUEL BRECK, A. A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. Aug. 10, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers, recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 8, 1896.

Transfers.

1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins from the 6th Inf. to the 2d Inf., Aug. 3, 1896, vice Lee, transferred to the 6th Inf.

1st Lieut. Harry R. Lee, from the 2d Inf., to the 6th Inf., Aug. 3, 1896, vice Wilkins, transferred to the 2d Inf.

Casualty.

Capt. William E. Van Reed (retired), died Aug. 8, 1896, at San Francisco, Cal.

SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

G. O. 36, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 12, 1896.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following Executive order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, Aug. 10, 1896.

To the present schedule of punishments for enlisted men, established under Act of Congress approved Sept. 27, 1890, and announced in Executive order of March 20, 1895, as promulgated in G. O. 16, of 1895, from the H. Q. A., is added: "First-class privates of Engineers and Ordnance may be reduced to second-class privates of those corps, respectively, in all cases where for like offenses on the part of non-commissioned officers their reduction in grade is now authorized."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

SAMUEL BRECK, A. A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, department commander, accompanied by Maj. George S. Wilson, Adj. Gen. and Acting Insp. Gen. Dept. of Columbia, will make a tour of inspection of the posts of Fort Sherman, Idaho, Forts Spokane and Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho. (S. O. 122, D. C., July 25.)

Leave for two months is granted Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William D. Crosby, Asst. Surg., Fort Missoula, Mont. (S. O. 104, D. C., July 29.)

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paym. Gen., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on Aug. 1, 1896, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (S. O. 124, D. C., July 28.)

The following assignment of Paymasters in Dept. of Columbia is made for the payments due July 31, 1896: Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paym. Gen., at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash.; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paym., at Forts Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash., Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho. (S. O. 124, D. C., July 28.)

Leave for 10 days is granted Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, A. Q. M. Gen. (S. O. 183, D. E., Aug. 7.)

The following transfers are ordered: Comy. Sergt. Henry Rodgers (appointed Aug. 1, 1896, from Q. M. Sergeant, 1st Cav.), now at Fort Riley, Kan., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Stephen F. Burgoyne, who, when relieved, will proceed to post near Little Rock, Ark. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Maj. George W. Baird, Paym., will proceed to Cleveland, O., and pay the U. S. troops at Camp Moses, Cleveland, for the muster of July 31, 1896. (S. O. 130, D. M., Aug. 3.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Elderkin, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., Chief Comy. of the department, having been granted leave for three months, will transfer the public property, accountabilities, etc., pertaining to his office to Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, C. S., who will take charge of the office of Chief Commissary of the department during his temporary absence. (S. O. 130, D. M., Aug. 3.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps. (S. O. 131, D. M., Aug. 4.)

Maj. Charles McClure, Paym., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and pay the troops of that garrison which were temporarily absent and recently returned to the post, for the muster of July 31, 1896. (S. O. 131, D. M., Aug. 4.)

Pvt. Warren E. Dubes, Hospital Corps, now at Columbus Barracks, O., is transferred to Washington Barracks, D. C. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, with the necessary skilled mechanics, on official business pertaining to the adjustment and completion of disappearing carriages at that post. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

The following-named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the 24th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1896: Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Charles Smart, Surg. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

1st Lieut. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., will proceed, without delay, to Fort Brady, Mich., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. John M. Corson will proceed to West Point and report for duty in the cadet hospital. (Fort Porter, Aug. 7.)

Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Dakota. He will settle his accounts, retaining station at St. Paul, Minn. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

Capt. James W. Pope, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the office of the Depot Quartermaster, at New York City, and will proceed, via Washington, D. C., to Bismarck, N. D., take station in that city, and assume charge of the construction of the new military post to be established near that place. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

The troops in the Dept. of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of July 31, 1896, as follows: By Col. J. F. Canby, Asst. Paym. Gen., at Forts Logan, Colo.; Douglas, Utah; Apache, A. T.; Stanton, N. M., and Whipple Barracks, A. T., and the clerks and messengers at department headquarters, and troops detached from posts; by Maj. W. H. Hamner, Paym., at Forts Bayard, Wingate, N. M.; Grant, San Carlos and Huachuca, A. T., and troops detached from posts. (S. O. 59, D. C., July 22.)

Maj. J. Van R. Hoff, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, President Army Retiring Board, Aug. 18, as witness in the case of 1st Lieut. H. J. Goldman, 5th Cav. Capt. J. M. Cabell, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for duty at that station during the absence of Maj. Hoff. (S. O. 188, D. E., Aug. 13.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., before returning to Chicago, Ill., will proceed from Lexington to Danville, Ky., on business pertaining to the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses for the Army. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., upon being relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., will report at

Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for duty at that station. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 69, March 23, 1896, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Asst. Surg., is revoked. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

The extension of leave on account of disability, granted Maj. Clarence Ewen, Surg., is further extended one month on account of disability. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

Col. Marshall I. Ludington, A. Q. M. Gen., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill., during the consideration by the board of the case of 1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav., vice Col. James F. Wade, 5th Cav., who will continue as a member of the board for all other purposes. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Aug. 10, is granted Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, Acting Judge Adv. (S. O. 65, D. C., Aug. 7.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The following transfers in the 1st Cav. are made: 2d Lieut. John W. Furlong, from Troop C to F; 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams, from Troop F to C. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

Troops B and D, 1st Cav., now at Fort Reno, O. T., will march to Fort Gibson, I. T., and establish a summer camp at an available and suitable place on that reservation awaiting further orders from these Headquarters. (S. O. 135, D. M., Aug. 8.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Leave for 10 days, to take effect on completion of the target practice season of his troop, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav. (S. O. 131, D. M., Aug. 4.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1896, is granted Col. George G. Hunt, 2d Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Aug. 6, 1896, is granted Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 63, D. C., July 31.)

2d Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, 2d Cav., is relieved from further duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Aug. 10.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Maj. Louis T. Morris, 3d Cav., is detailed to command the U. S. troops, which are to encamp with the National Guard of Vermont, at Burlington, at their annual muster, from Aug. 17 to 22, 1896. (S. O. 184, D. E., Aug. 8.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Pvt. Frank Bradley, Troop B, 5th Cav., having been tried by a G. C. M., at Fort Clark, Tex., and found guilty of leaving his post, and of disorderly conduct in the town of Brackettville, Tex., causing his arrest by the civil authorities, was sentenced "to be confined to hard labor under charge of the post guard for the period of four months." (S. O. 91, D. T., Aug. 4.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 4, is granted 2d Lieut. James G. Harbord, 5th Cav. (S. O. 94, D. T., Aug. 7.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Pvt. Brown, Troop B, 6th Cav., scored 82 out of a possible 100 Aug. 7 with the new carbine, making 20 hits. Pvt. Saunders, of the same troop, also made 20 hits at a good score. The cavalrymen all speak well of the new Krag-Jorgensen carbine.—K. C. Times.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1896, is granted Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

Lance Corp. W. R. West, G, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for one month to take effect about Aug. 12, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, 6th Cav. (S. O. 135, D. M., Aug. 8.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Thomas Y. Corcoran, 7th Cav., is extended 14 days. (S. O. 64, D. Colo., Aug. 3.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th Cav., now on leave, detailed to attend the encampment of the 4th Regt. North Carolina State Guard, at Statesville, N. C., from the 9th to the 19th of September, 1896. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. David Perry, 10th Cav., is extended three months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Corp. G. L. Byrroade, F, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, to be examined for a commission by the examining board. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 10.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. R. H. H. Patterson, 1st Art. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 7.)

Leave to include Aug. 31, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Shipton, 1st Art. (S. O. 134, D. M., Aug. 7.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

Lieut. J. V. White, Adj. 1st Art., will make trips to Jersey City to perform duties of Reg. Rec. Officer during absence on leave of Capt. H. W. Hubbell. (1st Art., Fort Hamilton, Aug. 13.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODGE.

Leave for 21 days, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d Art. (S. O. 131, D. M., Aug. 4.)

Sergt. William Hoover, C, 2d Art., is detailed steward of the general mess. (Fort Warren, Aug. 10.)

Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer at post, to take effect Aug. 31, relieving Lieut. Ernest Hinds. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 6.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days, is granted 1st Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Art. (S. O. 133, D. M., Aug. 6.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Tieman N. Horn, 2d Art., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 133, D. M., Aug. 6.)

Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., is detailed in charge of post exchange and as Post Signal Officer. (Fort Totten, Aug. 11.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 25, is granted 1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 3d Art., takes seven days' leave (Jackson Barracks, Aug. 6.)

Capt. J. L. Tiernon, 3d Art., will supervise the payment of troops. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 10.)

1st Sergt. E. M. Williams, Sergt. A. E. Strone, and Pvt. J. Riley, A, 3d Art., at post as witnesses, are temporarily attached to batteries of 4th Art., at post. (McHenry, Aug. 7.)

Corp. Owen McGourty, K, 3d Art., has been appointed Sergeant and Lance Corp. W. Brose appointed Corporal.

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Light Battery B, 4th Art., will, Aug. 6, fire a salute

occasion of flag raising in city of Newport. (Fort Adams, Aug. 5.)
Sergt. Charles McKee, G, 4th Art., is relieved as Clerk in Adjutant's office. (Washington Barracks, Aug. 8.)

Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th Art., is detailed for instruction in signaling. (Washington Barracks, Aug. 8.)
Leave for three days is granted Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 7.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., is authorized to take station at the Midvale Steel Works and the Du Pont Powder Factory during remainder of August and month of September. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 8.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Connecticut, at Niantic, Conn., from the 17th to the 22d of August, 1896. (H. Q. A., Aug. 8.)

Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf., is temporarily assigned to the command of the Department of California during the absence on leave of Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The C. O. Fort Keogh, Mont., will send Pvt. George Lickes, Co. F, 2d Inf., to the post hospital at Fort Snelling, Minn., in order that the personal observation of the Chief Surgeon of the department may be extended to his case. (S. O. 104, D. D., July 29.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, 3d Inf., is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 104, D. D., July 29.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 7.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Sergt. O. Rehbein, C, 5th Inf., and armed guard will escort the Paymaster to post. (Fort McPherson, Aug. 4.)
Sergt. J. J. Lynch, G, 5th Inf., will conduct an insane soldier to Washington, D. C. (Fort McPherson, Aug. 6.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

C, F, G and H, Maj. C. W. Miner commanding, will constitute the first battalion; A, B, D and E, Capt. S. Baker commanding, the second battalion. (6th Inf., Fort Thomas, Aug. 5.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. H. Bandholz, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Aug. 7.)

1st Lieut. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf., will be temporarily relieved of his duties at Newport, Ky., in charge of construction at Fort Thomas, Ky., by 1st Lieut. Charles G. Morton, Q. M., 6th Inf., Q. M. of that post, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and assume charge of the construction at that post, and upon the completion of this duty, will return to Newport and resume his duties in charge of construction at Fort Thomas. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

The following transfers in the 8th Inf. are made: Capt. Egbert B. Savage, from Co. E to K; Capt. Robert F. Ames, from Co. K to E. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. BARTLETT.

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Aug. 7.)

Pvt. R. Williams, F, 9th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Aug. 7.)

Lieut. Geo. Palmer, 9th Inf., is appointed Range Officer and Camp Quartermaster, vice Lieut. J. Baxter, Jr., relieved. (Madison Bks., Aug. 13.)

Cos. A, B, D and H, 9th Inf., under Maj. E. P. Ewers, will proceed Aug. 14 to the target range near Stony Point. (Madison Bks., Aug. 13.)

Lieut. T. F. Dwyer, 9th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. F, and will remain at the target range. (Madison Bks., Aug. 13.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf., is extended one day. (Madison Bks., Aug. 13.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

The following transfers in the 10th Inf. are made: 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, from Co. D to E; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Bullard, from Co. E to D. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles Crawford, 10th Inf. (S. O. 134, D. M., Aug. 7.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following promotion and appointment was made on Aug. 6 in Co. E, 12th Inf.: Corp. George Feldcamp, to be Sergeant, vice Dyer, discharged; Pvt. George A. Morris, to be Corporal, vice Feldcamp, promoted.

The leave granted Maj. Henry H. Humphreys, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf. (S. O. 185, D. E., Aug. 10.)

Sergt. M. Hennessey, B, 13th Inf., is detailed on extra duty as overseer of prisoners. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 9.)

Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf. (S. O. 185, D. E., Aug. 10.)

Leave for five days is granted Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf. (Ft. Porter, Aug. 12.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. William W. McCommon, 14th Inf. (S. O. 125, D. C., July 29.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward T. Winston, 14th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.

Col. H. A. Theaker, 16th Inf., means business, and proper business, too, as witness his order issued at Fort Douglas, Utah, July 24, as follows: First—A record of men examined by the Surgeon, and by him reported incapacitated for military duty will be kept by the Regimental Adjutant for reference should the soldier apply for re-enlistment at the expiration of his present term of service. The regimental commander is willing to carry on a reasonable amount of deadwood in the shape of soldiers who cannot march, drill, take exercise or do duty, but there is such a thing as overdoing it. Second—Company commanders must not send such to the Surgeon direct, but submit the names to this office, and, if they are reasonably young men or men with no very great length of service, the propriety of their discharge in order to make room for men who can serve, will be considered. It is feared that the men now excused may have been injured rather than helped by the efforts made in their behalf, viz., steps looking to their discharge. Third—No application for leave of absence by officers or furloughs for enlisted men during the season of active operations will be considered by this office, except in cases of urgent

necessity. Furloughs to enlisted men will be made mandatory.

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf., is relieved as Recruiting Officer, and Capt. W. A. Mann is detailed in his stead. (Columbus Barracks, Aug. 7.)

On Aug. 11, Maj. Lacey's Battalion, 17th Inf., will proceed to rifle range on Rocky River, for completion of target practice. Troop A, 3d Cav., will accompany the battalion. (Camp Moses, Cleveland, Aug. 8.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Jacob H. G. Lazelle, 18th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

The companies of the 19th Inf. stationed at Forts Brady and Wayne will exchange stations. The transfer will begin Aug. 29, 1896, from Fort Wayne and three days later from Fort Brady. It will be made between Fort Brady and Hessel and between Fort Wayne and Lansing by marching, and over the remaining distance by rail and water. The troops will be equipped as required in G. O. 7, c. s., Dept. of the Missouri. A detachment will be left at each post as a guard until the arrival of the new garrison, when it will be sent by rail to join its proper station. (S. O. 132, D. M., Aug. 5.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

1st Lieut. John L. Schon, 20th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business. (S. O. 122, D. C., July 25.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Lieut. L. M. Nuttman, 21st Inf., is attached to Co. D, and will attend the encampment of the National Guard of Vermont with that company. (Plattsburg Barracks, Aug. 8.)

Following is a list of members from Cos. A, B, F and H, 21st Inf., who seem to be well pleased with the results obtained from the use of the magazine rifle. The leading scores are: Sergt. W. Moore, A, 557; Corp. C. Gutjahr, A, 488; Pvt. D. Ahern, A, 510; Pvt. J. Dolan, A, 484; Pvt. J. T. Farrell, A, 503; Pvt. F. Staples, A, 530; Sergt. C. F. Pearson, F, 514; Musician A. J. Dekker, F, 484; 1st Sergt. P. Rosat, F, 483; Artificer E. Wetter, F, 491; Pvt. E. W. Tate, F, 486; Sergt. McDowell, H, 497; Corp. Grim, H, 486; Pvt. Doherty, H, 548; Pvt. M. Rankin, B, 553; Pvt. Denis Ryan, B, 482; Pvt. N. R. Plummer, B, 550; Pvt. B. F. Martin, B, 480.

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

The temporary promotion and appointment of Corp. William A. Hall to be Sergeant, vice Williams, retired, and Pvt. Miles K. Taulbee, to be Corporal, vice Hall, promoted, of the 23d Inf., to date Aug. 1, 1896, was confirmed on Aug. 3.

Additional 2d Lieut. George S. Goodale, attached to the 23d Inf. is attached to Co. A, 23d Inf., for duty. (23d Inf., Aug. 4.)

Pvt. Wilhelm Klaus, band, 23d Inf., was, on Aug. 6, appointed principal musician in the regiment, vice Beck, discharged.

UNSERVICEABLE ANIMALS.

The following-named officers are appointed special inspectors at their respective posts, to act immediately upon all unserviceable public animals requiring the action of an inspector: Fort Apache, Ariz., Lieut. Col. W. H. Powell, 11th Inf.; Fort Bayard, N. M., Col. J. F. Kent, 24th Inf.; Fort Du Chesse, Utah, Maj. J. F. Randlett, 9th Cav.; Fort Grant, Ariz., Maj. T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Maj. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; Fort Logan, Col., Lieut. Col. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Fort Wingate, N. M., Maj. W. M. Wallace, 2d Cav. (S. O. 62, D. Col., July 28.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., Fort Adams. Detail: Capt. R. H. Anderson, Lieuts. E. S. Curtis, D. E. Aultman and T. B. Lamoreux. (Fort Adams, Aug. 10.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 6, 1896. Detail: Capts. Joseph Hale, John W. Hannay, William Gerlach, Fayette W. Roe, Lorenzo W. Cook, Arthur Williams, William C. Buttler, 1st Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, 2d Lieut. James T. Moore, William H. Morford, Arthur M. Edwards, George E. Houle, Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 106, D. D., Aug. 1.)

At Fort Wingate, N. M., Aug. 10, 1896. Detail: Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav.; Capts. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg.; Charles B. Schofield, 1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, Adjt., Roger B. Bryan, 2d Lieut. Jas. J. Hornbrook, Mathew C. Smith, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 64, D. Colo., Aug. 3.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following covers a circular letter sent out by Assistant Secretary of War Joseph B. Doe and explains itself: "An examination of the records of the Department gives the impression that an abnormal number of non-commissioned officers, as compared with the number of privates, are placed upon the retired list, and an examination of the dates of the appointment and promotion of retired non-commissioned officers tends very much to strengthen the idea that there is a growing tendency to promote enlisted men in view of their early retirement. Of course this should never be done. If an enlisted man is not fit to be a non-commissioned officer in active service, it is more than an impropriety to promote him shortly before the end of his thirty years' service for the purpose of enabling him to receive greater pay and allowances from the Government than he otherwise would.

"It is thought that merely calling the attention to this matter will be sufficient to prevent the practice referred to, if there be any such." Concerning this the "Kansas City Times" says:

"Assistant Secretary of War Doe should know that it is as impossible for every soldier to reach the highest grade of an enlisted man as it is for every officer to become a General. The fact that the retired list contains the names of more non-commissioned officers than of privates is due to natural causes. Those who serve longest are the non-commissioned officers of the line of staff. Both classes make up the largest number of retired men, and while it is true that here and there a soldier is promoted just before his retirement to reward him for faithful services, it is also true that Congress provided a law for the advancement of one grade of all commissioned officers found physically disqualified upon examination for promotion.

"Anything that savors of favors for an enlisted man does not appear to meet with the approval of the Assistant Secretary, for so far he has not been heard to protest against those who hold high positions in the Army and are promoted just prior to retirement. A recent case: Col. J. W. Barriger, of the Subsistence Department, was slated for retirement from active service July 9. On June 10 of this year Col. Thomas Wilson, of the same Department, was retired. Had Gen. Barriger remained on the active list until July 9 of the present year

Col. Wilson, who was just below him on the register, would have had to retire on the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Gen. Barriger, appreciating the situation, asked to be retired under the thirty-year retirement law, so as to enable Lieut. Col. Wilson to secure his promotion before retirement. This act everybody in the Army applauded, because they were pleased to see the veteran Gen. Wilson received one higher grade. No cry of disapproval was heard from the Assistant Secretary about this promotion. If it is improper to advance an enlisted man before his retirement so that he may have a dollar or two more for his monthly pay, why is it not equally so when it concerns an officer where the increase amounts to as much as would help a half hundred soldiers? Will the Assistant Secretary please furnish the information?"

The following-named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list and will repair to their homes: Sergt. Denis Delaney, Co. F, 23d Inf., Fort Clark, Tex.; Pvt. Richard F. Bowers, Co. B, 16th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (H. Q. A., Aug. 6.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Sept. 10, is granted Post Chaplain Ruter W. Springer. (S. O. 188, D. E., Aug. 13.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 3, is granted Capt. Henry M. Kendall, 6th Cav. (S. O. 188, D. E., Aug. 13.)

Lieut. John Pope, 1st Art., is detached post signal officer. (Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 7.)

Capt. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., will proceed to Ft. Columbus, as witness before G. C. M. (Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 11.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 6, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art. (S. O. 188, D. E., Aug. 13.)

Maj. C. A. Woodruff and 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art., are detailed additional members of the G. C. M. at Fort Warren. (S. O. 188, D. E., Aug. 13.)

Leave for seven days is hereby granted Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art. (Ft. Monroe, Aug. 11.)

Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf., with the two companies from Fort Porter, will attend the celebration of the Centennial of the Evacuation of Fort Niagara on Aug. 11. (Ft. Niagara, Aug. 10.)

Garrison C. M., Ft. McHenry, Aug. 11, detail: Capt. W. Everett, Lieuts. J. A. Lundeen, A. Cronkrite, and C. C. Williams, 4th Art. (Ft. McHenry, Aug. 11.)

Leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. P. W. Davison, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 11th Inf., will join his proper company; leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry Freeland, 3d Inf., extended one month and ten days; retirement from active service of Maj. George F. Robinson, Paymr., is announced. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

A general order has been issued by the War Department amending para. 530, 553, 641, 642 and 643 of Army Regulations relating to contracts. It also prescribes that issue of full dress uniform to Hospital Stewards, Acting Hospital Stewards and privates of hospital corps, will be discontinued and equivalent allowance in money value of white cotton duck cloth will be made instead.

LATE NAVY ORDERS.

AUG. 12.—Acting Carpenter W. J. Wren, to be ready for assignment to Amphitrite.

AUG. 13.—Lieut. J. C. Colwell, from the Katahdin and granted leave for one month.

Lieut. W. G. Hannum, from the Yorktown, granted three months' leave.

P. A. Engr. E. L. Beach, from duty with the Ericsson and ordered to New York Navy Yard.

Chief Engr. J. L. D. Borthwick, from New York Navy Yard and ordered home.

Paymr. H. C. Machette, retired Aug. 13.

P. A. Engr. F. H. Bailey, from Bureau of Steam Engineering to the Newark.

Chief Engr. L. W. Robinson, from the Newark to the Indiana.

On Aug. 14 the U. S. S. Marblehead had left Palermo for Genoa; the Raleigh left New York for Hampton Roads and the Michigan was at Put-in-Bay, O.

There will be a change of station for eight companies of the 19th Inf. The change will only be in the nature of a transfer, but it will probably be welcomed by the officers and men concerned. Cos. B, C, D and F, of the 19th, stationed at Fort Brady, will exchange station with Cos. A, E, G and H, of the same regiment. It is also expected that the headquarters of the 19th will be transferred to Brady. The troops will move Aug. 28.

Orders have been issued by the War Department granting leave of absence for two months to Brig. Gen. Forsyth, commanding the Department of California, who wishes to visit the East on private business. The President has designated Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf., to assume command of the Department of California in the absence of Gen. Forsyth. It is understood at the War Department that the leave granted Gen. Forsyth was the result of an application which he filed. In case Gen. Forsyth should be in the East at the time of Li Hung Chang's visit, he may be designated to attend any military function that may be given in honor of the distinguished Celestial.

In accordance with allotments made by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, the Ordnance Department of the Army is preparing specifications for the manufacture of some important ordnance material for experimental purposes. One of the most important allotments made by the board was that of \$50,000 for the manufacture and trial of a 10-inch counterpoise carriage of the type invented by Commo. John A. Howell, of the Navy. Congress at its last session made an appropriation for this purpose, but left it to the board to decide whether the trial should occur. The Howell carriage, it is required, shall be capable of an all round fire. It is to be subjected, when completed, to the same tests as were given to the Buffington-Crozier. The board also made an allotment of the 12-inch elevating gun carriage, to be contracted for with A. H. Emery, its inventor, for the purchase of which Congress appropriated \$110,000. About \$80,000 of this sum is to be paid for the carriage proper, \$20,000 for its testing and \$10,000 for a loading apparatus. The carriage is to be so constructed that a part of the work of recoil can be used for the horizontal traverse of the carriage and the working of the loading apparatus. The third important allotment made by the board was the sum of \$40,000 to procure and test one 8-inch high-power gun cast in one piece on the plan of R. J. Gatling. The gun is to conform in general form and dimensions to modern ordnance and will not therefore differ in form and dimensions from service guns, this being stipulated in order that it may admit of being mounted on a service carriage and in a service emplacement or fortification. Military authorities are quite curious to see what the result of the trial of this gun will be, as its structure is such as to call forth different criticisms as to its firing capacity, ability to sustain its own weight, etc.

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brated Brand "Pickings."

A QUESTION OF CORSETS.

Army officers may be interested in knowing that the
old subject of "Corsets for Men," is being revived in
London. A male wearer boldly takes up the advocacy of
the corset in the "Telegraph," and gives plausible rea-
sons why men should make them part of their attire.
The prejudice against them he sums up in these trivial
reasons: First, because men wear them rarely; second,
because some think it effeminate; third, because they
are injurious to health. These reasons he sweeps aside
by the confident declaration that the "use of corsets by
men has been for years on the increase—particularly
among Army officers. He cites one firm in London that
supplied 900 of these articles for men during the last
year. As to effeminacy, he sees no point in that re-
proach, if it be incumbent on a man to preserve his
figure.

As to health, he ventures to assert that no competent
physician can be found to affirm that he has ever found
ill effects resulting from the use of sensible corsets.

It is a well known fact that the German soldiery—
more particularly the officers, wear corsets and are en-
couraged to wear them. Indeed, many Army officers on
the Continent make use of the corset. If results be the
gauge of serviceability, the habit must be pronounced
wholesome, for there are said to be no men more shapely
and more energetic than the officers of the Continental
armies. When it is borne in mind that almost the first
impression of a man is made by his figure, it must be
acknowledged that anything that enables him to preserve
the graceful lines of youth should not be rejected with-
out reasons more robust than those founded upon pre-
judice. As a rule, marriageable maids prefer stalwart,
manly fellows when the question of mating comes up;
but no girl can be blind to the grotesque figure of a
youthful "fat man." Indeed, it is more than likely that
much of the unhappiness of breach of promise arises
from the undue avoirdupois of the luckless young men
who give no thought to the insidious corpulence that in-
evitably follows persistent indulgence in the tipples that
make up so large a part of club conviviality.

With the bicycle in general use, we shall probably see
a diminution in the corpulence of our young men, and
hence no need of the corset; but as between the latter and
rotundity of figure, the women and the world will vote
for the corset every time.

Comrade Peter Daily, a member of Gen. Wesley Mer-
ritt Garrison, Regular Army and Navy Union, located at
St. Paul, in a communication to the "Pioneer Press,"
calls attention to the fact that there are about 100,000
honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines. He
says: "Would it not be better for the general Govern-
ment to offer these well-disciplined men some inducement
to keep up a semi-military organization than to depend,
in case of necessity, on raw and inexperienced troops?
... We are a body of men who have seen service in
camp and field, on the old frontier, before the war and
after it. We are inured to hardships. We can, if needed,
take the field on as short notice as those now at Fort
Snelling. Therefore I consider that both the United
States and any State in which we have a garrison ought
to render us some aid and assistance, such as free halls
to drill and hold meetings and at least one suit of uni-
forms each year. For this the Government could always,
in case of urgency, depend on a body of as well-drilled
and disciplined men as any country has." Mr. Daily's
suggestion is one worthy to be considered. Military or-
ganizations, representing actual ability for service, should
receive every encouragement. Those that are organized
practically, if not avowedly, for the purpose of creating
unauthorized military titles, should be discouraged.

The steps of the several enlisted candidates for com-
missions, who have passed the Departmental Boards,
will soon be turned towards Fort Leavenworth to un-
dergo the final ordeal before the board, which meets
there in September. We tender each and every candi-
date our best wishes for success not only in passing the
board, but in obtaining the reward—the commission—soon
thereafter.

A project is on foot in China, it is reported, to estab-
lish a new military academy at Nankin, the Emperor
having issued a rescript to this effect. Five professors of
military science, have, it is said, been engaged in Ber-
lin, Germany, to take charge of the new academy. The
school will be divided into cavalry, infantry, artillery
(horse and foot), engineering and fortification classes,
and strategy and tactics will be carefully taught.

This action on the part of China is most important as
it shows an awakening on the part of that Government
in military affairs and a determination to place herself in
a position for defence. The new project is the result of
a memorial submitted to the throne by Chang Chih-Tung,
acting Viceroy of the Liang Kiang provinces, who had
been led to inaugurate the two institutions from the fact
of the organization by him of the Ad Astra Brigade,
composed of picked young men trained to become cavalry,
infantry and artillerymen, sappers and miners, under
German instructors. China is sadly in want of trained
material to resist the encroachment of outside nations,
and the reason why German armies, the memorial says,
are superior to those of other European countries, is due
to the fact that every man in the former country is a
soldier, while those who have shown superior knowledge
in their duties and clever talents are made officers. Not
a single officer in the German Army but has graduated
from some military academy or other. Hence the
superiority of Germany over others. If China desires to
be strong, she must follow these lines and encourage
every military man to study at military academies like
those of Germany. To do so academies must be estab-
lished throughout the country. The cadets will all be
about twelve and under nineteen years of age, chosen for
their brightness, physique, and an average knowledge
of written language, and a limit will be 150 boys to com-
mence with. The course, which will be for three years,
will include German, in order to enable the graduates to
keep up their knowledge by reading. At the end of the
third year a grand examination will be held and commis-
sions to the Army distributed to each graduate according
to their various merits. As railways will be a portion
of the strategic defences of the empire, the memorialist
intends to form an adjunct to the academy of a school
for the study of railway engineering and construction.

The Army Ordnance Bureau some years ago ex-
perimented with the Woodbridge 10-inch wire-wound
gun. This weapon was regarded somewhat in the light
of the prototype of the Brown segmental gun, to which
it bore many points of resemblance. The lining tube,
however, extended throughout the entire bore, and the
tensions of the wire wrapping were in accord with Dr.
Woodbridge's views as to this type of gun construction.
The gun was subjected to a thorough trial. It was ren-
dered completely unserviceable at the twenty-third round
by rupture of the inner tube in five places. The pressure
which the gun sustained ranged between 30,000 and 48,
000 pounds per square inch. In addition to this Wood-
bridge gun, the Department tested a Woodbridge wire-
wound gun some years ago, which was fractured and
parted longitudinally on the ninety-third round. The
Woodbridge cast iron wire gun was tested in 1891-92.
It was fired 161 rounds, using medium charges. The
board reported that in view of the inferior power of the
gun it was not considered suitable to put in service.

Army and Navy officers in this country are convinced
of the superiority of built-up guns over wire-wound guns.
Extensive experiments with weapons of the latter type
have been made by the Army Ordnance Department, and
the Naval Ordnance Bureau has also investigated the
subject very thoroughly. As a result they believe that
the development of this type has not reached a sufficient-
ly advanced stage to justify its substitution for the built-
up weapon.

The War Department will publish an interesting pam-
phlet within the next month devoted to military photo-
graphy. The pamphlet was prepared by 1st Lieut. Sam-
uel Reber, of the Signal Corps. It makes no attempt to
give the preliminary instruction in the use of the camera,
the reader being credited with having obtained such in-
struction from the ordinary works on this subject. It is
devoted to an explanation of the uses to which the cam-
era can be put in the Army. Instruction is given as to
the manner of taking views from different elevations and
such other information is presented as Lieut. Reber be-
lieves will be useful to the service in active practice.

Bids will be opened in Denver, Colo., in a few days
for the construction of a balloon shed to accommodate
the machine which Capt. Glassford, of the Signal Corps,
has constructed at Fort Logan. The shed is to be 50
feet long, 40 feet wide and 50 feet high, and one front
is to be so arranged that it can be opened to permit the
entrance of the balloon. The fact that the shed is to be
located at Fort Logan shows the intention of the authori-
ties to be to retain the airship at this point. When the
shed is completed and the balloon is in condition, it is
the intention of Gen. Greely to assign non-commissioned
officers to duty at Fort Logan, with a view to giving
them thorough instruction in the use of the airship.

During the autumn maneuvers of the German Army
in Silesia, special detachments of cyclists are to be
organized in order to carry out experiments to decide
how far it would be practicable for cyclist infantry to
advance and occupy a distant and important tactical
position, and what means should be used to keep up the
connection between the cyclists and the other arms.

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WANTED! A MILITARY WAR COLLEGE.

Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., before he left Newport, furnished the New York "Times" with an argument for a War College for the Army, and this appears in the issue of the "Times" of last Sunday. Maj. Field tells us that when one of the ablest and largest-minded men of the Civil War, whose name he does not give us, was asked to assist in procuring for the artillery of the Dahlgren rifle, he said, almost angrily: "Gentlemen, it is entirely out of the question. We can't afford to go to the Navy for a gun." Maj. Field, if he can't get a gun from the Navy, appears to be disposed to compromise on a War College. He tells us that the War College at Newport is not distinctly naval, and that it was to this fact that it owes the opposition it has received from those representing the old and well-crystallized naval ideas.

If, then, the Navy can have a War College, why not the Army? Is the Army any less dependent than the Navy upon knowledge for the skillful handling of its arms? We have schools for artillery, infantry, cavalry and engineers, but they do not cover the ground, chiefly because they are schools, which the Naval College is not, the relation of teacher and pupil being absent there; in the proposed institution all will be pupils. They will work together with the same interest and zeal which the naval officers have shown—a zeal which no teacher however gifted or magnetic can possibly impart to scholars for any length of time. The Bureau of Information at Washington should be made a co-worker in the part of the course relating to the acquisition of military information. At it is now, the bureau is a sort of bonded warehouse, from which nothing can be removed without the official stamp. The War College would turn its store of unused material to practical service.

In the department of strategy, opportunity would be given for the preparation and discussion of problems, and the careful criticism and comparison of views by intelligent officers, and this would give the best possible results. There will be opportunity, too, for the study of the war game on a larger scale than has been known at Gettysburg or Vicksburg, where it has been limited to questions of a tactical nature, hardly rising to the plane of grand tactics. As we cannot get men enough together in this country in time of peace to give to strategic operations a semblance of realism, the next best thing is to adopt the methods of the Naval College, by simulating problems and working out solutions which will not only afford admirable practice to those engaged in them, but may have solid value. In such a college as proposed, while all will be students, they will in a certain sense all be instructors as well, the plan proposing an interchange of views, and that thorough sifting of views which free criticism promotes.

The knowledge acquired in our great Civil War is undoubtedly getting to be dead stock in trade, and we must do something to supply its place. We cannot quite agree, however, with what Maj. Field says of the strategy of our Civil War, which he thinks savored of a little puppy. Undoubtedly, there was very little strategy, but some of it was very good, and well worthy study by the young gentlemen who will form Maj. Field's War College. The value of strategic ability was well illustrated at Chickamauga by Rosecrans; also, its uselessness where it is not combined with other military qualities quite as necessary. There has seldom been a more brilliant feat of strategy than that by which Rosecrans, threatening Bragg's left, and moving in force against his right, secured possession of Chattanooga. At the battle of Chickamauga that followed revealed weaknesses in Rosecrans that deprived him almost entirely of the fruits of his strategy. As a final result of movement against Bragg's army, he was cooped up at Chattanooga, having no communication with his base, except over a single road constantly raided by the en-

emy's cavalry—insufficient for handling supplies and offering inadequate means for retreat in case of need. Rosecrans' troops were reduced nearly to the point of starvation, and his situation was to the last degree critical.

Then came Grant, whose one idea of strategy was to get into a position where he could hit his enemy. With Grant in command, the situation changed like magic. Plans which had been simply discussed, were put into instant operation, and within five days of his arrival he had opened communication with Chattanooga along the Tennessee River, and within a week the army was rejoicing in the receipt of full rations. With full stomachs, high hopes, and thorough confidence in their leader, the Army of the Cumberland determined to show what stuff they were made of, and their capture of Missionary Ridge was one of the most remarkable feats of daring enterprise that the history of war can show.

We heartily agree, however, with Maj. Field when he says: "We were steadily worsted in the East, where our strategy was elaborated, and our successes were gained in quarters where men of common-sense simply did the duty which was nearest to them, that duty largely consisting in hitting a head when it was visible. The enemy, in view of their inferiority in numbers and resources, had wisely followed the lead of ancient Rome, which in great straits put all thought of popular Government aside, while a dictator wielded every power. They set their politicians to firing the popular heart, and let their Congress play at making laws to keep them busy; but plans were formulated by men who were at least soldiers, and knew enough of the main principles of strategy to make use of interior lines. As Napoleon's oft-defeated adversaries learned from their misfortunes, so with us constant fighting developed men who insisted upon Stanton's strategy being laid aside in favor of a rational direction to our great resources. Now that the last of these men are passing away, it is imperative to perfect a system which will retain the fruit of their labors and not repeat the wretched stories of the Crimea and Bull Run and Ball's Bluff over again. A War College, once set on foot and pushed with anything like the pluck and conscientious work which have put the Naval College where it now stands, will be the nucleus of a staff corps in the modern sense which, while treasuring the lessons of the past, will see to it that we are abreast of the present, and will not have to take another such plunge into the unknown as we did in 1861."

The Major is entirely right, too, in what he says of the need of a well-trained general staff, and what he is really after is a Staff College to educate a fighting staff, as distinguished from a business and clerical staff. One of the sore needs of our Civil War was an educated fighting staff. It would have been comical, if it had not been melancholy, to witness the displays of ignorance on the part of the bright young men who were hurried into the field on staff duty in complete innocence of any knowledge of the simplest requirements of their responsible positions. In the early days of the war in Missouri stories were told of young lawyers who addressed their superior officers as "Judge," and who would assemble the troops with the familiar court cry "Oyez!" "Oyez!"

The Army War College Maj. Field proposes is an institution like the German General Staff, where strategy may be studied and general information in the science of warfare learned. Says Maj. Field: "It is only once in a hundred years that there comes a heaven-born soldier, like Clive, who leaves a clerk's desk to win an empire, and while trained mediocrity will hardly achieve rapid conquests and deliver dazzling strokes, I claim that men of very moderate ability, well grounded in the principles of war, who have systematically cultivated the faculty of choosing that line and giving that direction which promise the best chances of success, will not divide our attacks, fritter away our numbers in futile expeditions, and hold back forces which could scarcely have failed to dislodge the Confederates of the civil war. Our embryo Clives usually turn out Butlers and Bankses."

Maj. Field comes finally to the conclusion, that if the Army cannot have a War College of its own, its officers should be permitted to sit upon the benches of the Naval War College. We have no doubt they will be welcome there, if they behave themselves with reasonable propriety, and do not make such a display of ignorance of nautical matters as to compel the other boys to laugh out in meeting and disturb the proceedings. Speaking of the artillery, Maj. Field says: "We have been forced by circumstances, through perhaps no fault of our own, into a position where the engineers build our forts and the ordnance officers make our guns, and we who man the one and work the other have literally nothing to say about either. It is probably unprofitable to try to gain what our branch enjoys in other services from these powerful organizations, so strongly entrenched in Washington, and which have every motive of interest to keep us where we are; but it will be simply fatuous if we, with our eyes open to what the Navy is doing and with full consciousness of what we ought to be doing, allow ourselves to drift into the same position as to coast defense. Its importance cannot be overrated. It is the pressing, crying need of our Republic to-day. No navy could do the work alone, not even the navy of England, and all we can hope for for some years to come will be a Navy strong enough to protect our interests abroad."

"The Naval College has shown a most catholic spirit toward the Army and toward foreign naval officers, and I am confident that the proposition to detail artillery officers to attend their course will meet their warmest approval. In fact, they could scarcely oppose it with any show of reason. Every tendency is to draw the two services together. The modern battleship is closer to the

galley of Venice and Genoa than to the stately fabrics of Cape St. Vincent and Trafalgar, and, although in the modern practice of specializing all knowledge we will not go back to the Admiral General of the fourteenth century, yet with vessels capable of being directed at will upon any point, all the peculiarly nautical maneuvers for the weather-gauge, which sometimes decided the issue of a battle, will have disappeared, and the tactics of the fleet will so assimilate to the tactics of the battlefield that no naval officer abreast of the age can afford to think aught that pertains to the art of war foreign to him. The artillery officer who aspires to plan and direct the defense of a harbor should have a practical acquaintance with those floating auxiliaries which, according to Gen. Abbot, must be our main reliance in the case of a city situated as San Francisco is. That we and the Navy should work heartily and efficiently together each must know exactly what the other proposes to do and is capable of doing."

Lovers of fencing will be interested in an invention which has just been tried in London, and which is said to do away altogether with the difficulty constantly experienced by an umpire in judging hits between two equally matched competitors. This end, it is declared, has been achieved by covering the front of each jacket with fine copper or brass wire gauze, and connecting this with the adversary's foil and an electric bell (of the burglar-alarm pattern) and battery in the same circuit. It follows that when a hit is made the circuit is closed, and the bell rings and continues to ring until stopped by the person in charge. A special arrangement in each foil-handle provides that only a direct point produces a ring. Two entirely electrically distinct circuits are used, each including a bell, foil, and jacket; flicks, or blows, or grazes produce no result. The bells being of different tones, and moreover placed on opposite sides of the room, there is no difficulty in deciding who has scored a hit, or, in cases of almost simultaneous hits, who delivered the point first. By a simple arrangement the wires passing from the batteries to the combatants' collars are kept well out of the way, however sudden may be their movements of advance or retreat. In the London trial six selected amateurs competed for a pair of foils, and five bouts were fought. The experiments were completely successful. A military expert, Capt. Hutton, who was present, said that the device would be of great value at such competitions as the Royal Military tournament, for the best judges sometimes made mistakes, while the electric current could not err.

A writer in the last number of the "Spectateur Militaire" says that cyclists are neither cavalry nor infantry, but they do what cannot be done by either, and there ought to be provided for them special tactical rules suited to their case. The uppermost thoughts in the mind of a commander are expressed by the questions: Where is the enemy? What is he doing? What is his strength? What are his intentions? These questions cannot be answered so well by any branch as by cyclists. They can travel by carriage or by boat, and when on their own wheels on the road nothing can overtake them. Their moral effect is enormous, because they appear and disappear suddenly and can undertake daring enterprises with impunity. During the last grand maneuvers in France the cyclist corps showed what could be done by intelligent and resolute cyclists. A detachment of dragoons from one side had reconnoitered well on toward the position of the other and was leisurely retiring. This was observed by a cyclist corps, which by rapidly moving forward on another road occupied a wood past which the dragoons had to move. The latter, having met no obstruction on their outward march, adopted no precautions on their return, and were surprised by a heavy fire at a short range from the cyclists, none of whom could be seen. Their position in the wood was all but inaccessible to the dragoons, and when it was gained a detachment of cyclists could be seen in the distance returning at full speed to the place whence they had come.

"The Regimental Standard" says: "One of the greatest nuisances in the service is the man who enlists for a period of three years and then wants to quit before he has got a year in. The number of men who buy out after a year's service is very small nowadays, so that they do not cause much annoyance." The nuisance might be abated if the War Department were to inflexibly commit to the waste paper basket all such applications, whether from the soldiers themselves or from persons in civil life, who lend their influence to further approval and thus assist to deteriorate the discipline and good order of the service. The evil is an old one and seems to be peculiar to the American system of political management. We suffered greatly from it during our civil war, and it then added largely to national debt and to the casualties of war. One-half the troops we actually enlisted, or less, could have accomplished the same result under a proper system. Armies on the muster rolls were not in the field.

Lord Wolseley, as Commander-in-Chief, is becoming unpopular by the introduction of fussy little changes in the regulations. He intends to introduce one uniform headdress for the Army and to do away with the Highland bonnets and the busbies of the rifles and fusiliers. In shifting field batteries from England to Ireland and vice versa, the horses are to be left behind, which makes a slight saving in money, but has irritated the soldiers, who are attached to their own horses.

ASIATIC STATION.

A correspondent of "The Army and Navy Journal," writing from on board the U. S. steamship *Machias*, at Yokohama, Japan, July 7, 1896, says: "About every port in the northern part of the Asiatic Station has been visited by the *Machias* now, Yokohama being the last one to be added to the list. After the combined drills at Chefoo, in May the *Olympia* left on May 20 for Vladivostok, to take part in the ceremonies attending the coronation of the Czar, arriving there on May 23. The Russian ships, *Ruvik*, *Pamiat*, *Azova*, and Admiral Nactinoff, left Chefoo on May 19, after promising the Admiral a good berth when the *Olympia* arrived at Vladivostok. What was the astonishment of the Russians when they arrived to find that the *Olympia* had arrived there a day ahead of them! Their praises of our flagship were many, and as the *Olympia* was the only foreign man-of-war there, the warmth of her reception was all the more marked. Nothing was too good for our dearest friends, the Americans, and the *Olympia's* stay was one round of festivities. At a ball on the *Ruvik* the refreshments were set out on a single table 300 feet long, on her spar deck. The same day the *Olympia* left Chefoo, the *Detroit* left for Yokohama. On May 23 the *Machias* left for Newchwang, and arrived there the next afternoon in time to escape a small typhoon. As it was Queen Victoria's birthday, the ship was dressed and a salute of twenty-one guns fired, to the delight of the British residents. Owing to the very bad weather outside, two days were spent in Newchwang, where the *Lia* River proved to be the dirtiest we had yet seen and where the tides ran five to six knots an hour. On May 26 the *Machias* left for Kobe, arriving there May 31. While at Chefoo a boat race between the *Olympia's* barge and Charleston's cutter for four miles straightaway resulted in the defeat of the barge by from four to six feet. While at Kobe the ship's baseball team played a team ashore, but were beaten by a score of 42 to 13. On arrival at Yokohama we found the *Olympia* and *Detroit*, the French ships, *Bayard* and *Alger*, and the British ship *Edgar*. On the glorious Fourth the men-of-war in port were the *Olympia*, *Detroit* and *Machias* and the British storeship *Humber*, which dressed ship with us. The Fourth was celebrated in a right royal manner, the ships dressing at sunrise, and the sun go up at the early half hour past four, so we say it rise. During the forenoon there were boat races between the *Detroit* and *Machias*. The *Olympia* did not enter into any of the sports. The races were well divided between the ships, the *Machias* winning the dinghy race for marines, the *Detroit* the cutter race for apprentices, the *Machias* the single-banked race, and the *Detroit* the cutter race and dinghy race for all-comers. The catamaran race with shovels was won by the *Detroit*, the *Machias's* catamaran swamping near the finish and letting the crew swim for it. In the afternoon there were sack races, sparring and other contests. Some of the British blue-jackets from the *Humber* took part, winning a few of the prizes. At noon the national salute was fired. The *Machias's* sailing launch was fitted out as a full rigged steam brig, with steam up, and Uncle Sam, Miss Columbia, Grover Cleveland and his private secretary, accompanied by a boatswain and an orderly made the rounds of the fleet. The make-ups were very good and the distinguished persons were received with all honors. On leaving the ships a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the brig's saluting battery. A baseball match between the Tokio High School team and the Yokohama Athletic Club took place in the afternoon. Five of the *Olympia's* team took part, Cadets Monaghan, Standley and Eckhart and Church and Winslow, of the ship's company. At the beginning of the ninth inning the score was 10 to 12 in favor of Tokio, but with two men out the Yokohama team braced up and made four runs, then shut out the Japs in the second half and won the game, the score being 14 to 12. This was the first time the Tokio team had been beaten. In the evening our ships were decorated with rainbows of electric lights and lanterns along the rail. The colors were hoisted and the search lights turned on them so they loomed up as bright as day. A fine display of fireworks, consisting of rockets, star-showers, set pieces, etc., took place in front of the Grand Hotel from 9 to 11 P. M., and as the ships were very near the landing they had the benefit as well as the shore people. Altogether, 'the day we celebrate' is to be remembered, for Americans away from America are not lacking in patriotism, and nothing was left undone to prove that there are some places where Independence Day is still observed with enthusiasm."

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD ACCIDENT.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to settle the blame for the accident to the Simpson dry dock at the Navy Yard, New York, which occurred on Saturday evening, Aug. 8, 1896. Acting Secretary McAdoo appointed the court after considering the report of Commo. Sicard, commandant of the Brooklyn Yard. The report was devoted to a statement of the accident and the damage which had resulted. Commo. Sicard estimated that the cost of repairing the damage, including that sustained by the *Ericsson*, would amount to about \$20,000. The court was ordered to meet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Friday, Aug. 14, at 1 o'clock, to investigate and report upon the accident. The court will be composed of Capt. Albert Kautz, commanding the *Wabash*; Comdr. Edwin Longnecker, on duty at the League Island Navy Yard; Civil Engr. George McKay, on duty at the Port Royal Naval station; Lieut. George Barnett, on duty on the receiving ship *Vermont*. In his report on the accident Commo. Sicard says:

"As stated in my telegram of Aug. 8, a serious accident occurred at this yard Saturday evening Aug. 8 about 8 o'clock, when the caisson of dry dock No. 2 suddenly left its groove and allowed the outside waters to rush into the dock and fill it. The dock had been empty for about a week, the *Raleigh* having been taken out on the 1st instant. It seems that for a day or two prior to the accident the Department of Yards and Docks had been removing the ballast from the caisson of No. 2 for the purpose of substituting cement. This was being done pursuant to a recommendation made the 29th of April last by the Naval Constructor, which was approved by the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

"About 1 P. M. Saturday all the ballast had been removed and the caisson seems to have been entirely empty. The tide was rising during the afternoon and early evening, and about 8 o'clock was rather higher than usual, when (presumably) the buoyancy of the caisson caused it to slip or spring upward in the groove, thus becoming quickly disengaged from the latter. This was, of course, followed by an instant rush of water into the dock, which carried with it the *Ericsson*, the commandant's barge, and several scows and floats, and

some lumber belonging to Messrs. Walsh, contractors for dry dock No. 3. The inrush also set up a current or suction in the Wallabout, which parted most of the fasts of the *Puritan* and *Terror* and one of those of the *Atlanta*. All these vessels were lying in the vicinity of dry dock No. 2.

"The *Ericsson* was carried by the rush of water into the dry dock, where she struck very hard forward against something, probably the side of the dock. She was then carried out of the dock by the reflux wave, and remained in the entrance alongside the west quay wall. Her bows were discovered to be very badly stove in and the forward compartment filled with water to the outside water line. The other bulkheads and watertight doors, however, held firmly, and the water was confined to the forward compartment. The commandant's barge has not been seen since the accident. She has sunk to the bottom of the dock, and no definite report can be made concerning her until the dock is pumped out. She is no doubt most seriously injured, and her upper works are all carried away, and remained floating in the docks, from which they were taken yesterday. The caisson is sunk, and lies on its side a short distance within the entrance of the dock. It has been examined by divers, and is thought to be but little injured. Preparations to raise it are now going on. When raised, it is proposed to dock this caisson in the granite dock No. 1, where it will be repaired and ballasted.

"The westerly side of the dock No. 2, a short distance within the caisson grooves, was struck severely by some heavy object (probably the caisson), and the altars and planking are badly splintered for about thirty feet. This, however, is simple carpenter dock work, and its repair offers no difficulty. The caisson grooves are found by the divers to be uninjured. When the *Terror* parted her chainfasts she crushed one of her whaleboats against the cobbler and bent several of the awning stanchions; all can be repaired readily.

"According to such rough estimates as can be made at present, the cost of repairing the damages caused by this occurrence will be about as follows: *Ericsson*, labor, \$4,500; material, \$1,200; barge, uncertain, as her hull has not been seen, probably between \$8,000 and \$12,000; dry dock No. 2 and caisson, \$5,000; ships in vicinity, \$500."

S. O. 47, July 1, 1896. Navy Department.

Publishes tables of prices of clothing, accoutrements, equipage, etc., for the United States Marine Corps, also the money allowances for clothing per year for enlisted men (active and retired), and the yearly allowance of equipage for the different posts, to take effect from July 1 and remain in force until June 30, 1897.

S. O. 49, July 20, 1896. Navy Department.

Publishes rules to be observed in the award of badges for good conduct to enlisted men of the U. S. Marine Corps.

S. O. 48, July 20, 1896. Navy Department.

The rules governing instruction, drills, and practice in small arms, and the award of badges for marksmanship in the U. S. Marine Corps shall be those contained in the following portions of the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the U. S. Army, 1892":

Part 1, chapters 1, 2 and 3; part 2, chapters 1, 2 and 3; part 4, chapters 3 and 4; part 7, chapters 1, 2 and 3; and, when practicable, part 3 chapter 1, shall be observed, though this last mentioned practice shall not be necessary to the attainment by any officer or enlisted man to the classification established and to the right to badges by sharpshooters and marksmen.

At stations where the facilities for target practice do not admit of firing at all the distances necessary to qualify a person for classification as sharpshooter, marksman, and 1st and 2d classes, any one attaining the required percentage at all the distances available of and above 200 yards, may, the exigencies of the service permitting, on application, be transferred to a station that will afford him the facilities for qualifying for all the classes. With regard to officers and men on board cruising ships, a different system and different rules regarding target practice prevail which does not generally admit of the application of the foregoing rules, and the target practice of marines must necessarily conform to the system and rules established for the naval service. But whenever, with the permission of proper authority, target practice by the marines shall be conducted in conformity with the rules above referred to, regarding classification, those qualifying for the different classes shall be borne upon the Headquarters record in their proper classification, and shall be entitled to standing rewards and privileges the same as if they had made their records while stationed on shore. The practice season at shore stations will be from the 1st of April to the 1st of November of each year, and target practice will be distributed as equally as practicable during the months of the practice season. The five months preceding the opening of the practice season shall be devoted to the theoretical instruction of the soldier, and to a careful and thorough course in the preliminary drills, special attention being paid to sighting drills, position, and aiming drills and gallery practice.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

G. O. 464, July 23, 1896. Navy Department.

Announces that on and after October 1, 1896, the "Army and Navy Signal Code" is to be used instead of the "U. S. Naval Code for Visual and Telegraphic Signaling," published in General Order No. 408, February 25, 1893. The order publishes a table of the code with instructions for using the system and directs the order to be inserted in all U. S. Naval Signal Books.

In connection with the proposition of Secretary of the Navy Herbert to form a Navy Reserve, as announced in the "Journal" of last week, the board consisting of Adml. John G. Walker, Chief Engr. David Smith and Lieut. Horace M. Witzel, has been directed to consider whether the proposition of having a reserve fleet is practicable and advisable. If so, what class of vessels shall compose it and the number of each, where the vessels selected should lay up when not in actual service, and the number of officers and men that should serve on each reserve ship. In support of the Secretary's plan it is argued that naval powers abroad have established a reserve fleet which has been found to work to great advantage. In the opinion of Secretary Herbert, some of the large battleships and other vessels found satisfactory after thorough trial could be kept at certain yards with skeleton crews, and be considered as in commission and under the orders of the commandant of the station where laid up. Such vessels could be sent to sea when required at a few days' notice. These vessels it is proposed, shall be known as vessels of the first reserve, those undergoing repairs to hull or machinery the second reserve, while the vessels of the merchant marine suitable for service with the Navy, as the "auxiliary Navy."

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Secy. NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 7.—No orders.

AUG. 8.—Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Perkins, detached from the *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Taussig, detached from the *Monadnock*, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Asst. Engr. W. S. Burke, P. A. Engr. I. S. K. Rees, ordered to examination Aug. 17.

Asst. Surg. M. N. Johnson, detached from the *New York*, and ordered to the *Bache*.

Chief Engr. G. H. Kearney, detached from the *Marblehead*, and ordered to the *Minneapolis*.

P. A. Engr. A. B. Willis, detached from the *Minneapolis*, and ordered to the *Marblehead*.

Asst. Engr. J. M. Hudgins, detached from *Norfolk* Aug. 31, ordered to study at London, per steamer Sept. 2.

Asst. Engr. B. K. McMorris, detached from *Norfolk* Aug. 31, ordered to study at London, per steamer Sept. 2.

AUG. 10.—The Board of Inspection and Survey ordered to convene on Aug. 24 to conduct the trial of the cruiser *Brooklyn*. Capt. F. A. Cook and Lieut. Comdr. Edward P. Wood, ordered to temporary duty as members of the board.

AUG. 10.—P. A. Surg. G. A. Lung, ordered to the *Vermont*. The order detaching Pay Insp. W. Goldsborough delayed until Sept. 30th instead of the 15th.

P. A. Surg. E. R. Stitt, detached from the *Vermont* ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

AUG. 11.—Lieut. F. M. Bostwick, detached from the *Independence* and ordered to Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher, ordered to the *Independence* about Sept. 7.

Lieut. C. P. Plunkett's orders of Aug. 7 delayed until further orders.

Ensign H. C. Kuenzli, detached from the *Cincinnati* ordered home and granted three months leave.

P. A. Engr. H. T. Cleaver, ordered to examination for promotion.

AUG. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. Charles Belknap, detached from *Naval Academy* Sept. 15 and ordered to command the *Pinta* per steamer Sept. 29.

Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden, detached from command of the *Pinta*, ordered home and granted two months leave.

Pay Insp. R. P. Lisle, ordered to the *San Francisco* and fleet per steamer Sept. 12.

Paymr. J. Foster, detached from the *San Francisco* ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Advices from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., this week state that on Aug. 10 Pay Clerk Andrew Gaffney, of the U. S. S. *Cincinnati*, was in the city and that Mr. F. MacWilkie, fleet pay clerk of the North Atlantic squadron, was in the city on Aug. 9. Lieut. W. C. Neville, of the Marine Corps, who was overcome by heat Aug. 7 while drilling a squad of men at the Navy Yard, is rapidly improving at his home, in First street, New York, Newark, Cincinnati, Columbia and Indian of the North Atlantic squadron, passed in the Cape Sunday, Aug. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

The Naval Academy steamer *Standish*, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at Norfolk, is expected to return to Annapolis shortly. The steamer has received a new boiler and engine and has been put in first-class condition. On her arrival she will be sent to meet the practice-ship *Monongahela*, which is expected to reach the capes the middle of August on her return voyage with naval cadets. The *Standish* will carry mail and provisions and accompany the *Monongahela* to the Academy. She is expected to return Aug. 28.

The schedule for the week ending Aug. 15, 1896, at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., included the following: 10th—All committees, tactical and duel game; "The Sea and Sea Power as a Factor in the History of the United States," the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; 11th—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th committees, war charts and steam launches; 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th committees, special problem; "Naval Tactics," Comdr. M. Calla, presented by Ensign Vogelgesang; 13th—All committees, special problem; "Military Operations of the War of William Howe in the War of Independence," Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Jr.; 14th—Tactical game, interior waters; 2d committee, the red; 3d committee, the blue; 15th—Strategic situation.

The Navy Department announces an "Errata" in O. 461, dated May 29, 1896, and gives directions "Strike out 'Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps' and substitute 'Navy Department.'"

Under the direction of the Chapman Wrecking Company, divers were at work Aug. 12 at the Navy Yard, New York, in dry dock No. 2 passing chains around the sunken caisson to raise it. The engines of the torpedo boat *Ericsson*, the bow of which vessel was so badly injured by the giving way of the caisson at the dry dock have since been found to work all right.

The battleship *Oregon* is handicapped in fighting ability by a lack of ammunition for her 13-inch guns. Some months ago samples were furnished, which did not, in judgment of ordnance officers, fully meet the requirements, though the Department concluded to accept the lots which they represented. These were placed on board the battleship, but are by no means enough for her great guns. Another sample is expected from California where the powder is being manufactured. The ammunition for the smaller guns of the *Oregon* gave excellent results, and it is hoped and believed that the effort being made to secure equally good results in the powder for the larger guns will be successful.

The Navy Department on Aug. 13 ordered a boat consisting of Comdr. Charles M. Sperry, Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, and an Assistant Naval Constructor, to be designated by the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to make a survey of the torpedo boat *Ericsson*, and to determine the amount and cost of repairs to be made to the vessel as well as the time requisite to put it in condition for commission. Naval Constructor Bowles in report made to the Department Aug. 12 estimated that the cost of repairs to this vessel would be \$6,000. It is the desire of the Department to get the *Ericsson* in commission as early as possible, as she is desired for torpedo exercise at the Newport training station. Considerable practice with torpedoes has been had by naval officers and officers of the naval reserve at Newport, and has been highly beneficial. The Navy Department is confident, however, that better results would have been secured had such a vessel as the *Ericsson* been on duty at the station.

It is expected that the Navy will participate in the reception of Li Hung Chang. Rear Adml. Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, was summoned New York by Secretary Herbert on Tuesday last for conference with him before the latter's departure.

Europe on Wednesday. In addition to matters relating to the squadron, it is understood that the Secretary informed the Admiral as to the wishes of the President with regard to the Navy's participation in the reception to be accorded to the visiting Chinese diplomat. En route to Hampton Roads to rejoin his squadron, Adm. Buncie stopped in Washington and had a conference with Acting Secretary McAdoo and Adm. Ramsay, chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Both stated that no details had been mapped out for the reception of Li. Adm. Buncie will leave Hampton Roads with the squadron on Saturday next for another week's drill on the drill grounds. From there he will sail for Tompkinsville, where the squadron will take on stores. It will lie there at anchor until the St. Louis puts in an appearance, when it will line up and belch forth a salute in honor of the visiting ex-Viceroy. No one is yet in a position to definitely announce where President Cleveland will meet Li Hung Chang. Should he select New York as the place, which seems the most probable, it is expected that he will meet him on Federal territory. Governor's Island seems to be the most convenient point, and it is possible that he will receive him there. In this event, the Army will also participate in the reception of the Viceroy. Should Governor's Island be selected, the probabilities are that the dispatch boat Dolphin will be used to convey the former Viceroy and some of the members of his suite from the St. Louis to the island.

The U. S. S. Amphitrite, Indiana and Cincinnati were at Hampton Roads on Aug. 13, and on the same date the Dolphin was at New York, but had been ordered to Newport, R. I. She will participate in the Brooklyn's trial off Cape Ann. Address, Newport, R. I.

Capt. Charles Tubman, of the schooner Howard Dail, according to a telegram from Baltimore on Aug. 8 has made a complaint at the Customs House about reckless target firing from the United States ordnance proving ground at Indian Head on the Potomac River. Capt. Tubman says while bound down the Potomac on July 30 shots played around his vessel in such close quarters that the dishes in the cabin pantry danced a two-step from the wind the shot made in passing by.

"The butcher, the baker, and the candle-stick maker of Staten Island," says the "New York Sun," "are now counting up the profits of the fleet of white fighting ships which has been anchored off Tompkinsville. The officers and men of these ships must have fresh meat and vegetables, and in those things the Staten Island tradesmen find their profits. When the entire fleet is assembled there, the total complement of officers and crew numbers nearly 4,000 men, and they furnish an attraction that keeps the boatmen busy transporting visitors. When the ships have been at anchor off Tompkinsville, New Yorkers who have made the trip down there have had no reason to complain of the treatment given them by the naval officers. The latter have cordially welcomed all visitors and have willingly spent their time in explaining the mysteries of their ships to such of them as showed reasonable interest. It has been proposed to assemble a considerable fleet here in honor of Li Hung Chang's visit to this country in September, and if this is done Tompkinsville is likely to be the supply station for it. The present station has been a popular one with the officers and they have made the best of their shore leave."

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. a.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (a. d.) At San Francisco. Will go to Behring Sea.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Mare Island, undergoing repairs.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Southampton, England, Aug. 12, to sail for Lisbon Aug. 20. The itinerary is leave Aug. 20; arrive Lisbon Aug. 20; leave Sept. 5; arrive Madeira Sept. 11, leave Sept. 16; arrive Santa Cruz, Canaries, Sept. 21, leave Sept. 26; arrive St. Kitts Oct. 23, leave Nov. 24; arrive Newport News, Dec. 10. Address till Sept. 21, U. S. S. Alliance, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England; from Sept. 21 to Nov. 15, U. S. S. Alliance, St. Kitts, West Indies, via New York, per Quebec S. S. Co. steamers; from Nov. 15, U. S. S. Alliance, Newport News, Va.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a.) At Lambert's Point, Va., Aug. 8. Address Tompkinsville.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. a.) At Mare Island, Cal.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley (cadet practice vessel.) Left Bath, Me., Aug. 12, for Portsmouth, N. H. Address, Naval Academy.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (a. s.) At Montevideo, Aug. 9. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a.) At Lambert's Point, Va. Address, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a.) At Hampton Roads, Aug. 10. Address, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (a. d.) Address, Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea. Comdr. George C. Reiter ordered to command per steamer of July 30.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat) (a. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At New York Aug. 11. Will go to Newport. Address at latter place.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) On her summer cruise. Was at Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 10; arrive Madeira Aug.

15, leave Aug. 21; arrive Penobscot Bay Sept. 25. Address, care B. F. Stevens, agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London, S. W., until July 27, inclusive (from May 23). After July 27, care Board Comrs. Mass. Nautical Training School, State House, Boston, Mass. Sailed from Southampton for Lisbon on July 25.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Left Funchal July 29 for Gardiner's Bay. Address Newport.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) See New York. Address, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island, Cal.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) At Newport News, Va. Address, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (a. s.) (Flagship.) Ensenada, Aug. 8. Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie ordered to command on Sept. 20. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Chefoo, China, Aug. 8.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (e. a.) At Palermo Aug. 4.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. a.) At Callao, Peru, Aug. 7. Address mail, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., at Panama.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers At Newport News, Aug. 7. Assigned to North Atlantic Squadron.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Detroit, Aug. 8.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. a.) (Flagship.) At Gravesend, England, Aug. 8. It has been definitely decided to retain the Minneapolis on the European station.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. a.) At Port Angeles, Wash.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. White. (Practice ship for naval cadets.) Left Funchal, Madeira, July 18 for Annapolis.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. N. Ludlow (p. a.) At Port Angeles, Wash. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At Key West. Address there.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads. Address, Tompkinsville, S. I.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads, Va., will leave that place, Aug. 15, for drill grounds and will put in at Tompkinsville about Aug. 22. Will participate with remainder of the squadron in the reception of Li Hung Chang. Address, Tompkinsville.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. a.) At Mare Island, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.) (Flagship.) At Port Angeles. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Conden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

RICHMOND, (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) On her summer cruise. The itinerary is: Leave Lisbon Aug. 3, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 8; leave Gibraltar Aug. 15, arrive Madeira Aug. 22; leave Madeira Aug. 31, arrive home Sept. 30. The address after leaving New London will be: Schoolship St. Mary's, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (a. s.) Left Smyrna Aug. 10 for Mersine.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn school-ship.) On her summer cruise. The itinerary is: Arrive at Southampton Aug. 6; Havre, Aug. 18; Gibraltar, Sept. 10, touching at Madeira en route home, arriving at Delaware Breakwater Oct. 25. The Saratoga sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, for Southampton on Aug. 8. During the stay of the ship at Queenstown Comdr. Hutchins was the recipient of much attention. He attended an excursion given by the Mayor of Cork, on which there were 200 guests. On this occasion Comdr. Hutchins met the British Admiral and the British General commanding.

STILETTO, torpedo boat, Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.

TERROR, Monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (unassigned). At Norfolk, Va.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (a. d.) At Mare Island. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) Left Nagasaki Aug. 1 for Yokohama.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (a. s.) At Paysandra, Uruguay.

BIDS FOR ORDNANCE MATERIAL.

The War Department and the firms concerned signed this week contracts for the material advertised for by the Ordnance Bureau a month ago and bids for which were opened on August 3. Here are the firms which secured the contracts with a list of the ordinance material they are to furnish to the Department:

Bethlehem Iron Co.—30 12-inch B. L. steel mortars at \$12,000 each. 12 disappearing carriages for 10-inch B. L. rifles, at \$16,400 each. 21 sets forgings for 10-inch B. L. rifles, at 23 6-10 cents per pound. 1 set forgings for 16-inch B. L. rifle, at 24 cents per pound. 22 sets forgings for 12-inch B. L. mortars, at 23 1/2 cents.

Midvale Steel Co.—21 sets forgings for 12-inch B. L.

rifle, at 23 65-100 cents per pound. 14 sets forgings for 12-inch B. L. mortars, at 23 9-10 cents per pound. 375 12-inch deck piercing shell, each 800 pounds, at \$152.40. 105 12-inch deck piercing shell, each 1,000 pounds, at \$189.07. 247 12-inch torpedo shell, 800 pounds each, at \$138.43. 247 12-inch torpedo shell, 1,000 pounds each, at \$176.59. 115 8-inch armor piercing shell, each \$57. 205 10-inch armor piercing shell, each \$108.87. 100 12-inch armor piercing shell, each \$189.90. 225 10-inch armor piercing shell (small), each \$200.30.

Niles Tool Co.—8 10-inch disappearing gun carriages, 6 at \$15, 979 and 2 at \$15,175 each.

Southwark Foundry and Machine Co.—10 disappearing carriages for 10-inch B. L. rifle, at \$12,000 each. 10 12-inch mortar carriages at \$6,000 each.

Robt. Poole & Son Co.—57 12-inch mortar carriages at \$5,396 each.

The bids in detail were as follows: For the 10-inch guns, the Bethlehem Company bid 23.4 cents and contracted to deliver the first set within 100 days and the remainder at the rate of one set within every forty days thereafter. The Midvale Company bid 23.85 cents, the first set to be delivered within six months and the remainder at the rate of one set in every six weeks. For the 12-inch forgings, the Bethlehem Company bid 23.9 cents, the first set to be delivered within 190 days, the remainder, one set within every 60 days thereafter. Midvale bid 23.65 cents, first set in six months, remainder at the rate of one set every six weeks. For the 16-inch forgings the Bethlehem Company bid 24 cents, delivery to be made in 18 months, and the Midvale 30 cents, delivery to be made in 22 months.

Builder's Iron Foundry: \$3,757 each. If less than 30 but not less than 20, \$2,875 each. Deliveries—First mortar in five months from receipt of set of forgings; others thereafter at average intervals of 17 days.

For furnishing the Government with sixty 12-inch breech-loading mortars: Bethlehem Iron Company—\$12,250 each if less than twenty mortars; \$12,000 each if more than twenty mortars. Deliveries—First lot of four within 10 months; remainder at the rate of four mortars every two weeks.

For furnishing the Government with steel forgings for 12-inch mortars: Bethlehem—Average price, 23 1/2 cents per pound; first set within 120 days, remainder at the rate of one set every 20 days thereafter. Midvale Steel Company—Average price of 23.9 cents per pound, deliveries—First set within five months, and the remainder at the rate of one set in every thirty days thereafter.

For furnishing the Government with six-pounder rapid fire guns, mounts, ammunition, etc.: American Ordnance Company—Guns, \$1,565 each; carriages, including limber, \$1,650 each; 100 rounds armor piercing shell, \$775; 100 rounds common shell, \$550; and 50 rounds of canister, \$275. Guns of Driggs-Schroeder type will be delivered complete with Fletcher recoil mounts, as many as may be required within two weeks from the receipt of contract. Main carriages, with limbers complete, twenty within twenty days. Thomas F. Lane—Guns, \$1,795 each; carriages, \$1,195 each; 100 shell shell, \$490; 100 common shell, \$440; 100 canister, \$430. Guns and carriages of the Maxim-Nordenfild type.

For furnishing the Government with steel deck piercing shell and torpedo mortar shell, 362 of 800 pounds: Midvale—\$177.64 each; first lot to be delivered within 80 days, second lot in 70 days thereafter, and complete delivery 70 days thereafter. \$144.78, first lot in 100 days, second lot in 110 days, complete delivery 110 days thereafter. \$141, first lot in 125 days, second lot in 110 days thereafter, and third lot in 130 days thereafter. Carpenter Steel Company—26 cents per pound; deliveries to be made within the fiscal year. Sterling Steel Company—30 cents per pound; deliveries to be made within the fiscal year.

100 steel deck piercing shell of 1,000 pounds: Midvale Steel Company—\$208.62, first lot in 80 days, second lot in 70 days thereafter; \$189.27, first lot in 100 days, second lot in 80 days thereafter; \$181.33, first lot in 100 days, second lot in 80 days, no inspection; \$175.20, first lot in 130 days, second lot in 90 days, no inspection.

240 torpedo shell of 800 pounds: \$152.63, first lot in 85 days, second lot in 85 days thereafter, and complete delivery in 70 days thereafter; \$138.43, first lot in 100 days, second lot in 125 days, and complete delivery within 90 days thereafter; \$132.21, first lot in 100 days, second lot in 125 days, and complete deliveries within 90 days thereafter, no inspection; \$127.54, first lot in 130 days, second lot in 150 days thereafter, and complete deliveries 150 days thereafter, no inspection.

240 shell of 1,000 pounds: \$194.67, first lot in 85 days, second lot 85 days thereafter, complete delivery 70 days thereafter; \$176.59, first lot 100 days, second lot 125 days thereafter, complete delivery 90 days; \$168.72, first lot 100 days, second lot 125 days thereafter, complete delivery 90 days, no inspection; \$160.23, first lot 130 days, second lot 150 days, complete delivery 150 days thereafter, no inspection.

Carpenter Company bid as follows, stipulating that all deliveries should be made within the fiscal year: 26 cents per pound for 362 shell of 800 pounds, 25 cents per pound for 100 shell of 1,000 pounds, these shell of the deck-piercing variety; 30 cents per pound for 240 shell of 800 pounds, and 240 shell of 1,000 pounds, these latter shell of the torpedo mortar type. Sterling Steel Company submitted the following bids, deliveries to be made within the fiscal year: 30 cents per pound, 362 shell of 800 pounds, and 100 shell of 1,000 pounds.

For furnishing the Government with 12-inch spring return mortar carriages: Robert Poole & Son—\$5,396 each; first carriage in ten weeks and balance four per month. American Hoist and Derrick Company—\$5,618 each. Southwark Foundry and Machine Company—\$6,450 for one, \$6,350 for two, \$6,000 for three up to ten and \$5,750 each additional above ten. Builders' Iron Foundry—\$6,136 for 50 or more, \$6,307 each for forty or more, \$6,477 for thirty or more, \$6,819 for twenty or more. West Point Foundry Company—\$7,300 each. The Niles Tool Works Company—\$7,575 for ten carriages; \$7,175 for each additional. The Kilby Manufacturing Company—\$7,850 each. Morgan Engineering Company—\$8,150 for one, \$7,575 for six and \$6,980 for twelve. Walker Company—\$8,250 for each. Pond Machine Company—\$12,244 for one to \$7,550 each for more than twenty. Weimer Machine Company—\$8,500 each. Dickson Manufacturing Company—\$8,950 each.

There were two bidders on the Navy forgings—the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Midvale Steel Company. For twenty sets of 4-inch forgings, Bethlehem bid 26 1/2 cents per pound and contracted to make complete deliveries within 365 days; Midvale bid 27 cents, deliveries to be made in 15 months. For thirty-five sets of 5-inch forgings Bethlehem bid 26 1/2 cents, deliveries to be made in 365 days; Midvale, 27 cents, deliveries in 15 months. Fifty sets of 6-inch—Bethlehem 26 1/2 cents, deliveries in 547 days; Midvale, 26 cents, deliveries in 15 months. For two sets of 8-inch forgings—Bethlehem 23.7 cents, deliveries to be made in 210 days; Midvale, 23.9 cents, deliveries in 8 months.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

During the week of Aug. 1 to 8, the State Camp of Instruction at New York was occupied by the 69th Regt., Col. George Moore Smith; 6th Provisional Batta., Capt. Scott, consisting of the 3d Sep. Co., Capt. Scott; 9th Sep. Co., Capt. Greenough; 33d Sep. Co., Capt. St. John; 39th Sep. Co., Capt. Boyer, and Troop C, of Brooklyn, Capt. Clayton.

Sunday morning reports gave the following present:

	Present.	Absent.
69th, F and S and N. C. S.	22	1
Company A.	64	11
Company B.	53	8
Company C.	63	13
Company D.	59	9
Company E.	50	15
Company G.	55	6
Company I.	51	8
Company K.	64	9
	481	80

	Present.	Absent.
3d Sep. Co.	103	1
9th Sep. Co.	66	4
33d Sep. Co.	84	2
39th Sep. Co.	72	5
Troop C.	82	9

Troop C is a credit to the State and to those concerned in its organization. The mounts were exceptionally fine, some thirty-five being private property. The members are intelligent and enthusiastic and responded to all demands made upon them. Stable duties were well performed. The troop, as a body, appear to great advantage and on drills men and horses bore themselves well, but there were entirely too many accidents during camp, due in part to carelessness, in part to recklessness. Scarcely a drill but what one man had to dismount, more or less hastily, to readjust his saddle girth. Most of the drills were held in conjunction with Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav., the squadron drills giving satisfaction from the start. On most of the drills the Troop C taking pattern from Capt. Dodd's regulars, wore the dark blue flannel shirt and no blouse. Why cannot the infantry do likewise? The advantages are obvious. On Saturday, Aug. 8, Troop C marched to Peekskill (to entrain), and found Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav., drawn up to receive them and escort them to the station. The entraining was not bad considering their limited experience. Troop C derived great benefit from the constant association with the regulars, who occupied the adjoining company streets. The work of the 69th Regt. was watched with much interest. The unfavorable conditions with which this regiment, or rather its Colonel, has had to contend must be borne in mind in dealing with its shortcomings. Guard mount was poor during the early part of the week, but improved noticeably towards the end. Sentry duty also showed a much needed improvement. In this duty the Sep. Co. men were much better posted than their comrades of the regiment. In the open order drills (though improvement resulted), the work was not satisfactory, and from Wednesday on the early morning drills were devoted to the school of the company. Battalion drills also resulted in marked improvement over those of the earlier part of the week. The 1st was much the better of the two battalions.

If some of the officers had spent more time in studying their tactics, while in camp the drills would have redounded more to their credit. The regimental drills were a great improvement on the battalion drills. All things considered they were a credit to the regiment and the commanding officers. Lieut. Col. Duffy, commanding on Thursday, and Col. Smith on Friday. In view of the latitude allowed to Colonels in interpreting the drill cards, these two drills (as recorded) will be of interest to many officers. The constant hammering of the drill inspectors (they should be called drill instructors), both on the drill field and in "school" resulted in marked improvement in the men, in fact Col. Smith has good reason to be proud of the enlisted men of his command—in cleanliness, order and personal neatness and military courtesy, the record of the 69th is an admirable one. The organization of a hospital corps, which from the first rendered much needed aid, is another cause for congratulation. To those who remember the demoralized condition of the regiment under its former administration, the changes wrought by Col. Smith are most marked and gratifying. While there is much—very much—yet to be done, still much has been accomplished for which all recognition and praise are due. The weak point in the regiment is in its line officers—some of whom should resign for the good of their companies.

The 6th Provisional Batta., under Capt. Scott, of the 3d Sep. Co. can look back upon a most successful week. The difficulties of the open order drill were enthusiastically encountered and surmounted, and by Friday (such had been their progress), blank ammunition was issued to them. This was a merited compliment to Capt. Scott, and his men, as no previous provisional battalion had been furnished with ammunition. Thanks to Capt. Scott's careful preparatory instruction to the non-commissioned officers, the men were held well in hand, and from the squad up the firing was by well defined volleys throughout the drill. Battalion drills in close order

were also satisfactory. Guides should be more careful about closing in when they happen to take to much interval. Saturday morning (having covered the drill programme), Capt. Scott placed the Lieutenants in command of the companies, and both he and Col. Hall put the battalion through its paces, with results creditable to all concerned. It can be truly said of this battalion that officers and men were worthy of one another and of their responsibilities.

The detail from the 3d Batta., consisting of a Sergeant and sixteen men, was a model in all respects.

Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav., Capt. Dodd, commanding, was the most popular organization in camp. On a number of occasions the troop gave exhibition drills, that aroused great enthusiasm among the onlookers. It would be difficult to find a body of horses more skillfully trained or men more at home on their horses' backs. Capt. Dodd has good cause to be proud of his men. To the fact that Troop F occupied the regular camp streets adjoining those of Troop C (instead of having a separate camp), is chiefly due the great benefit that the Brooklyn troop derived from this tour of duty. One can only regret that this arrangement is not more common. The troop will also remain during the artillery camp.

On Wednesday, Aug. 5, the Governor made his annual visit to camp, and on this occasion a review was tendered to him by the troops therein. He arrived at 12:30, and was received by the troops in proper shape. After receiving all the officers in camp he proceeded to the East Parade, when Capt. Dodd put his troop (F, 3d U. S. Cav.), through a very beautiful and perfect musical ride. The perfect drill of both horses and men elicited prolonged applause and demonstrated to what perfection man and horse can be brought. The review took place in the afternoon, and was in command of Col. Smith, of the 69th. The regiment was very slow in forming, and the intervals and distances were poor, but the men were steady, the manual good, and the passage in review good, intervals poor and distances good. In the 5th Provisional Batta., the whole ceremony was as good as could be. The Governor left on a late afternoon train for his country place.

On Friday evening, Aug. 7, Gen. McAlpin entertained about fifty officers at his country house at Sing Sing. The guests included the officers on duty at Post Headquarters, Col. Smith and Lieut. Col. Duffy, of the 69th; the officers of Troop C and of Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav., and the officers of the batteries of the State, and of Battery K, 1st U. S. Art., who were on the march from New York City to the State camp. The entertainment was a most handsome and enjoyable affair, and Gen. McAlpin proved himself, as he always does, a most courteous and hospitable host.

12th N. Y. COL. H. DOWD.

The members and ex-members of the 12th N. Y., and others, were shocked to learn on Monday last of the death of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ward, N. G. N. Y., which occurred suddenly at his residence in New York City, on Aug. 9, 1896. The death of the General among those closely associated with him was not unexpected, as it was evident he had been failing for some time. His loss will be greatly felt. Gen. Ward was universally esteemed as a gallant and enthusiastic soldier and a kind and courtly gentleman. He never lost his interest in the military and especially of the 12th Regt. He first entered the military service as a private in Co. F, 7th N. Y., Nov. 17, 1857, from which he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of Co. A, 12th Regt., Feb. 1, 1861. He was in command of Co. A when the 12th marched over the Long Bridge into Virginia May 24, 1861, and served with the regiment in the U. S. service until it was mustered out. He was elected Captain of Co. F March 26, 1862, and in the following May served again in the U. S. service with the regiment. Gen. Ward was elected Major of the regiment Oct. 19, 1865, and Colonel Jan. 4, 1867, and was retired at his own request Oct. 16, 1877, having been honored by many testimonials for his faithful service. He was brevetted by the State Brigadier General last spring for his meritorious service. The funeral services were held at his late residence, 38 West Thirty-seventh street, on Tuesday morning Aug. 11, members of the active regiment, veterans and George Washington Post 103, G. A. R., Department of New York, attending.

9th N. Y.—COL. W. SEWARD.

Insp. Gen. F. C. McLewee, N. G. N. Y., concerning the recent inspection of the 9th Regt., in his official indorsement has this to say: "The appearance of this regiment at inspection was remarkable for the great improvement which has taken place since last year, in condition of uniforms and equipments, steadiness of the men (showing greatly improved discipline) and the attendance, which, for percentage present, was the best in its history. The criticisms of the various companies are based on Co. A as a standard of general excellence. Cos. D, B and H also deserve special mention for their fine appearance. Six companies paraded 100 per cent. for muster, a most gratifying performance, and the best indication of the hard work that has been going on throughout the regiment. Condition and appearance of field musicians excellent, and a feature of the occasion. All property in good condition, and as well cared for as the present quarters will permit. With the new and commodious armory there is every reason to expect continued improvement in the regiment. Officers and men

have every reason to feel proud of what they have accomplished during the past year. Books, with the exception of the roster, which has not been kept, are in very good condition. Average attendance at drills (ten companies) from Oct. 1, 1895, to about May 18, 1896, some thirty events, 72.14 per cent., which is very low and unsatisfactory. Co. A leads with 82.61, and Co. P is lowest with 61.48 per cent."

Of Co. A, Gen. McLewee says: "This company, with 100 per cent. present for muster, has the honor of making the best general appearance in the regiment, and is selected as the standard upon which the criticism of the others is based. No detail has been neglected in the endeavor to make a handsome showing. Manual of arms good and men very steady. Adjustment of equipments particularly good. A great improvement has taken place since last inspection. The books are in a very satisfactory condition, and are neatly kept. Average percentage of attendance at drill from Oct. 3, 1895, to May 14, 1896 (twenty-eight events), 82.61—excellent and the highest in the regiment."

THE CAMP OF THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

This year's tour of duty of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment, at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, has been a notable one in many respects. The fact that this organization is the first Militia regiment in the United States to attempt to devote itself to the question of manning the seacoast fortifications of the country, is, of itself, a reason sufficient to attract the attention of military men throughout the United States. The need of a heavy artillery reserve has long been as clearly recognized as the need of a naval reserve, and has been as urgently insisted on by the regular artillery officers, whose scant forces are not sufficient to man the forts, which the recent appropriations will soon transform into modern defenses. Although the 12th New York once seriously considered the advisability of transforming itself into heavy artillery, it has remained for the 1st Massachusetts to make the first movement in this direction.

This year's visit to Fort Warren was the third made in the last six years, but the first in which the 1st Infantry devoted itself wholly to heavy artillery work and laid aside its infantry character. Ever since last fall, the weekly drills in the armory have been in the artillery formation of gun crews, as laid down in Tidball's Manual, and the Boston companies have drilled on wooden models the 8-inch smooth-bore, and have had occasional instruction from Lieut. Weaver, 2d Art., and the non-commissioned officers of the Fort Warren garrison. The Boston companies of the regiment together with the Cambridge, Chelsea and Brockton companies, left Boston, Aug. 1 at 8:45 P. M., and were by 11 o'clock settled in the tents erected for them by the regular garrison and put in order by advance details from most of the companies, the three companies from Taunton, New Bedford and Fall River, known as the "Cape Battalion," arriving Sunday morning by special steamer from Fall River. In both cases, as well as on the return trip to Boston the embarkation and disembarkation of the troops proceeded quickly and without a hitch. The first guard mounting came at 2 o'clock Sunday, and was a distinct disappointment, the men being unsteady, apparently unable to count fours and rifles ad equipments in bad condition. There was an immediate improvement in this respect, and throughout the week the appearance of the sentries on post was excellent, the men being neat, soldierly, alert and intelligent, with the exception of occasional recruits. The ceremony of changing the guard continued, however, rather rough to the end, as did the evening parades, where the detachmet formation clearly bothered the men, although they showed more improvement here than in the guard mounting. The manual was extremely well executed, and drew forth unsolicited praise from the Army spectators. By all means the best parade and review was that taken by Gov. Walcott on Thursday, despite a misty rain. Adj. Gen. Dalton, Col. Kline, 9th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Manning, 23d U. S. Inf., and officers from nearly every State organization, were pleased spectators on this day and Friday, which was the regular visitors day. Besides the daily review no infantry drills whatsoever were held, the companies working at the 8, 10 and 15-inch guns and mechanical appliances in accordance with a schedule drawn up by Col. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., the post commander. According to this, the day was divided into five drill periods, from 7:30 A. M. to 9: A. M., 10:30; 10:30 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 3:30 P. M., and 3:30 P. M. to 5 P. M. Each company had three drills one day and two drills on the next day, and each had drills in cordage mechanical maneuvers and mechanical appliances, magazine instruction, at the 8, 10 and 15-inch guns, and fired five rounds at a floating target, as well as taking part in the combat drill on Friday. This latter rather spectacular, but very well executed, drill, consisted in the regulars and Militia rushing to their respective gun posts at the bugle call without taking any formation, and beginning to fire blank charges at once. After three rounds per gun the firing ceased and the men were recalled. The target practice was very successful if the inexperience of the gunners be considered; that of two of the companies was spoiled by harbor pirates stealing the target just as the firing was about to commence. Although the spirit of willingness and activity shown by

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the Militia cannot be too highly praised and their adaptability and quickness of learning again and again established the regular officers.

The camp, with the exception of the usual noise of the opening night, was an extremely orderly one, which was doubtless due to the vigilance of the guard and the example of one private, who, by wearing an artillery cap, evaded all drills by a trip to Hull, only to spend the rest of the week in a guard house and to be dishonorably discharged. Police duty was on the whole well performed, in some streets better than others. "A." of Boston, setting an example in this respect. It is a most urgent necessity that this regiment be fitted out with canvas working suits, before it again drills at the guns. It is impossible for the most careful soldier to be other-wise than dirty, if he has but one suit in which to do police work, clean guns and carry greased projectiles and on guard. Another cause for serious criticism is, that the failure of State headquarters to issue the usual order prohibiting enlistments for some weeks before camp, led some companies filling up with material of an undesirable nature, which will probably be discharged as quickly as enlisted. Massachusetts should be far beyond such practices.

Too much praise cannot be given the Army officers and men for their attentions to the Militia. From Col. Woodruff down they left no stone unturned to make the regiment's visit pleasant and valuable and they more than succeeded. To Lieut. Weaver, who gave up all his time to them, the thanks of the Massachusetts men are particularly due. It would be hard to find anywhere a larger body of men than the non-commissioned officers of these two batteries, and the privates are but little behind them, and as volunteer instructors, many of them gave valuable assistance. There was the utmost good feeling between them and the Militia, which came out in athletic contests between the two on Thursday, in which the regulars made a fine showing despite the fact that most of the prizes went to the Massachusetts regiment. The regiment broke camp Saturday morning, were reviewed by Col. Woodruff in heavy marching order and reached Boston shortly after 10 o'clock. The regiment never made a finer appearance than it did on its march from the wharf to the armory in column of platoons over 700 strong. Its record of attendance, it was very high, there being barely twenty absentees from camp. The fine record made by the regiment has increased the talk in favor of its being turned into a heavy artillery regiment with changed name and the red uniform facings, and as the majority of officers favor the change it will probably take place next winter. Those who oppose the change do so for reasons too deep to discuss here, but which involve the question whether the officers of a Militia heavy artillery regiment could ever be more than proficient gunners, since it would be impossible for them to obtain the scientific education such as regulars obtain at West Point and Fortress Monroe. They also question whether the regiment could fill its ranks with its changed object, and finally point out that it has not yet drilled at a single modern high-power gun, and all its delicate mechanism. Whatever action be taken the reports of the Government Inspector, Col. Line, and of Col. Woodruff, will be awaited with deep interest as bearing upon the advisability of a reorganization.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Inspr. Gen. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, in his official report on the drill and discipline of the force as evidenced at the recent encampment at Lewistown, gives the figures of general average as follows: 13th Regt., 95.65; 1st Regt., with 95.14; 1st Regt., 93.14; 8th Regt., 93.15; 15th Regt., 92.64; 18th Regt., 91.89; State Fencible Battn., 91.41; 4th Regt., 90.36; 3d Regt., 90.28; 2d Regt., 89.80; 14th Regt., 89.76; 5th Regt., 89.41; 16th Regt., 88.70; 12th Regt., 88.19; 9th Regt., 88.08; 6th Regt., 83.95. Of the condition of the guard Col. Morrell says:

The very small percentage of men absent, when considered the many different occupations in which the members of the guard are engaged and the reasons which might detain them, were the military spirit not at it is, demonstrates strongly the high state of efficiency which the National Guard of Pennsylvania has attained. Each year seems to show a marked improvement in soldierly deportment and a better appreciation of the earnest work which is expected by the State authorities at an encampment. I would suggest that the next year rather than the first of an encampment be in the future set aside for inspection for the reasons often cited. The tour of camp duty being necessarily so limited in time and it being the only opportunity within the year for field work, it was decided after careful consideration to abolish whatever inspection of details which had been more care and more time expended be accomplished at the inspections regularly held in the armories during the spring. With this end in view the inspection of arms and equipments was omitted and regimental and company drills submitted. In future I would still further embrace this opportunity for field work by dispensing with company drills and devoting the time to extended order and outpost duty. It being understood that the spirit of the drill regulations at present in use allows inversion of the elements of a command, the movements required to be executed in the different inspection drills were in many instances so arranged as to place the left in front to demonstrate the skill of the commanding officer in leaving the right of his command in front (which was always possible) at the close of the drill. The inspection drill brought out in marked degree the ability of field and line officers and the training which had been given non-commissioned officers and guides. Among the recommendations made is that the present belt and cartridge box be done away with, and the pattern now in use in the United States Army be adopted.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieut. Marbury Johnson, U. S. N., detailed to inspect the 2d Separate Division of the Naval Militia of the State of New York at its annual camp from July 19 to 26, has submitted his report to the Navy Department. He says the division assembled at Rochester on July 19, and proceeded via Charlotte to the camp at Chaumont Bay; that the division was fitted out extremely well, with steam launch and boats in excellent condition, and a new bathhouse building, for which the New York Legislature appropriated \$8,000; that they had two howitzers, a hotchkiss and complete outfit of arms; that they were well provided with uniforms, and that 78 per cent. of the strength of the division attended. The discipline was excellent; the drill and instruction was confined almost entirely to boat work, and many expeditions were made to strategic points in the vicinity of the camp. The professional knowledge of the men was generally fair, and, considering the fact that none of the officers had been in the naval service, Lieut. Johnson reports that they were extremely well informed, and that the efficiency of the various ratings was very good, and the men all of a high order of intelligence and excellent physique.

The Navy Department has received the report of the exercises of the naval militia of Michigan. Before receiving the militia, one officer and thirty-seven men of the ship's complement landed at Fort Wayne and went into quarters there under arrangement with the military authorities. The detachment at Detroit came on board on July 6, numbering ten officers and fifty-seven enlisted men, plus five cooks and servants especially enlisted for the cruise. The militiamen were immediately watched, quartered and stationed as the crew of the Michigan, their commanding officer acting as executive, the other line officers as navigator and watch officers under the guidance of the regular officers. The Michigan immediately sailed for Mackinac, where the militia landed and went into quarters at Fort Mackinac. The next two days they came on board in the morning and landed in the afternoon. The percentage of attendance was fifty-two per cent.

The professional knowledge of these divisions, considering their limited opportunities for drilling on board ship, is very good. Many of the Detroit militiamen are yachtsmen accustomed to sailing and handling small steam vessels, and they adapt themselves readily to shipwork. It is worthy of praise that the officers, knowing of the new battery mounted on board the Michigan, had made themselves familiar with rapid-fire guns theoretically; and considering that none of the men had ever seen one before, their drill was surprisingly good. The discipline of the command was excellent. The efficiency of officers, petty officers, and enlisted men in their several ratings, considering their limited practice on board ship, was very good.

The second division of the Michigan naval brigade numbering five officers and thirty-five enlisted men, came on board the Michigan at Bay City on July 13. The percentage of attendance of this division was 67½ per cent. In professional knowledge the Saginaw division is far below those of Detroit.

The naval militia in general, as at present organized, cannot be regarded as an efficient reserve from which to man the seagoing ships of the fleet. It is most important that the Michigan militia should be considered with relation to their function in the defense of the Great Lakes. It is earnestly recommended to the Department that it should guide and instruct the several State Commanders to the end that they may know and be ready to fulfill what will be required of them.

The detail of officers of the militia to attend the course at the Naval War College and Torpedo School cannot fail to have good results, and it is to be hoped that the college may be allowed to unfold to them in some measure, plans for the defense of their waters. It is strongly recommended that the naval militia should devote their energies to boat work and the study of submarine mines and torpedoes. The work of the militia of Michigan has

been in the right direction and they have set themselves a high standard.

In conclusion, the report states that Mackinac Island is a very important post to be occupied in time of war. As a lookout it commands the straits of Mackinac and eastward almost as far as Detour, at the mouth of the St. Mary's River. The quarters in the old fort would accommodate at least 1,000 men and there is a rifle range of 1,000 yards. Though it does not command the channel south of Bois Blanc Island it might be used as a central station for the defense of the strait.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The adoption of the Savage gun for the rearmament of the National Guard of New York, at a cost of over \$300,000, is to be vigorously opposed by some gun inventors and manufacturers. There has been made to Gov. Morton a protest against his approval of the report filed by the commission named to recommend a gun for the use of the National Guard of the State. The commission sent its report to the Governor about a month ago, and it was in favor of the selection of the gun manufactured by the Savage Repeating Arms Company of Utica. The protest comes from the Winchester Arms Company and several other companies and individuals who failed to secure the approval as against the Savage gun. The protestants claim that there seems to have been collusion between at least two members of the commission named by the Governor, and the successful competitors in the test; that the commission was selected through political influence; that the Governor was made an innocent party to the transaction, and that, whether or not the report is approved by the Governor, the matter will at the next session of the Legislature be made the subject of legislative inquiry. The Winchester Arms Company has requested a hearing before the Governor, and has retained Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, as counsel in the case, with David Welch, of the Syndicate Building, as attorney, to oppose the approval of the commission's report by the Governor. The Governor will allow the protestants to be heard, but will not consider the report until some time after he returns from his vacation. He will grant the hearing after Gen. Tracy returns from Europe, about Sept. 20. It is expected that some sensational developments will be brought out at the hearing.

The State rifle competition of the Wisconsin National Guard for 1896 will begin Monday, Aug. 17, at the Wisconsin Military Reservation and will continue six days as an encampment for military instruction. Col. George Graham, Gen. Inspr. Small Arms Practice, is assigned to duty as officer in charge and camp commander.

Capt. Judson, of Co. E, 12th N. Y., has invited the company to camp out at his country seat at Dobbs Ferry, on Sept. 5, to remain until the 7th.

Capt. J. H. Sneed, Co. D, 3d Regt., North Carolina, having served for ten years in the State Guard, is, at his own request, placed on the retired list.

We have received from Adj. Gen. Peck, of Vermont, an invitation to be present at the review and parade of the National Guard of Vermont, which will take place at Camp Colonel Webb, in Burlington, at 2:30 o'clock, on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 21, 1896—Governor's Day.

Lieut. Col. Cullinan, Division Q. M. of the Pennsylvania N. G., is one of the most able officers on the division staff. His recent laying out of Camp "John Gibbon," at Lewistown, and the effective manner in which other duties of his office were administered are deserving of great praise.

A second company of Naval Reserves is being organized in San Diego, Cal., by Joseph C. Creshaw, former lieutenant of the Third Division of the Naval Battalion in San Diego. The monitor Comanche, it is reported, will be ordered to San Diego as soon as repairs can be effected on the vessel, and it is expected will be stationed there permanently under the charge of the Naval Battalion.

In accordance with a problem submitted by United States Army officers at Camp Lincoln for the education of the Illinois National Guard recently in field tactics, the 3d Inf., under command of Col. Bennett, left camp at 6 o'clock one morning for a point about five miles east of Springfield, and two miles west of camp Butler, the old military post. The proposition was to escort a wagon train from here to that point, guarding it from a supposed enemy on the north, to avoid capture, the command in three columns to the east, the wagon train being with the column to the south, with the stronger force between it and the enemy. The cool of the morning was taken, and the march made with good success, but few men being affected by the heat. The roads were somewhat rough, but there was little mud. They struck camp in Moran's Grove, a high piece of ground well shaded. The people of the vicinity came into camp and welcomed the militia, the farmers offering all water needed from their wells, and all showing a friendly disposition. They were even anxious that the "sham battle," as they called it, should take place there.

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QUARTERING ON THE ENEMY.

At an election for Shrewsbury, in the reign of George I., a half-pay officer, who was a non-resident, was, with some other voters, brought down from London at the expense of one of the candidates. The old campaigner feasted at the houses which were opened for the electors of this particular candidate until the last day of the polling, when, to the astonishment of the party, he gave his vote to the opponent. On being reproached for his seemingly dishonorable conduct the warrior said: "Gentlemen, I made up my mind for whom I would vote before I set out upon this campaign, but I remembered Marlborough's constant advice to me when in Flanders, 'Always quarter on the enemy, my lads—Always quarter on the enemy.'"

UNFAIR WARFARE.

A good story is told of the coolness and bravery of Gen. John Irving Gregg, who commanded a cavalry brigade in the Army of the Potomac during the war.

It was at the second battle of Malvern Hill, Aug. 5, 1862. He was a cavalry Captain then and his regiment was ordered to support old Bull Sumner in his movements against Lee. He was on the right, and was it the field in a column of companies. The Johnnies were advancing, and presently got within range, pelting the Federals with a battery and a line of sharpshooters. It was very hot, and all the more uncomfortable because the fire could not be returned. Seconds seemed hours, and minutes were days, as the Federal troops sat under the death-dealing fire. Directly behind the head of the column was Gen. (then Captain) Gregg's company. But the General never winced. He sat bolt upright in his saddle. He motioned to the Captain commanding the head of the column, who rode back to where he sat. Taking a small flask from his pocket, he said to his comrade:

"Don't you think we had better take a drink, Captain?" "With all my heart," replied the latter. Gregg deliberately unscrewed the top from the flask, and holding it out, said: "Well, old man, go ahead!" Just then there was a zip, a crash of glass, and the liquor streamed down over Gregg's hand. Gregg raised his eyes, and fixing them on the Johnnies, where the ball came from, over on the hill, shook his fist at them and exclaimed: "Well, I'll be — if you fellows ain't getting too mean to live!"—(St. Louis Republic.)

WHEN MCKINLEY WAS A COOK.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"Speaking of McKinley," remarked a voyager from Kansas, "did any of you fellows ever hear that he used to be a cook?"

"No," responded the chorus.

"Well, he was," retorted Kansas. "That's straight. He was once a cook, and he got \$13 a month wages."

"What are you givin' us?" asked a quiet young student from Columbia College, who had been out in the copper mines at Butte.

Whereupon there was a hearty laugh and several irrelevant suggestions were offered, when the Kansan resumed:

"There's a fellow by the name of Wagner out in our town who claims that William McKinley, who is now a candidate for the Presidency, used to cook for him, and that he was the worst cook he ever ate after. His biscuits were as heavy as lead, and his coffee was like the water of the Missouri River—all color and no taste. He could fry bacon pretty well, Wagner says, but anybody can fry bacon. All you've got to do to put it in the skillet and turn it over now and then."

"Where was this cooking?" asked the Pawtucket man. "They were camping out, weren't they?" "Yes, down in West Virginia during the war. Wagner was a member of the 23d Ohio Infantry, which was McKinley's regiment, and belonged to Company K. McKinley was detailed as company cook, and the men kicked so hard that they got him promoted to Commissary Sergeant, so that he had to hustle for the grub while some one else cooked it."

OLD BALLAD.

Says Corp. Madden to Pvt. McFadden:
Begob you're a bad'un.
Now turn out your toes!
Your cap is on crookit,
Your belt is unhookit;
You may not be drunk,
But bejabers you look it.
Wan! Two! Time! Mark!
Sure you walk like the Aigle in Central Park.

A commission appointed by the German Government to study the visibility of lights at sea has concluded that a white light of one candle-power is visible at a distance of 2,800 yards on a clear night, and at a distance of one mile only on a rainy night. It was further found that when a white light of one candle-power was visible at a distance of one mile, one of three candle-power was visible at two miles, of ten candle-power at four miles, and of nineteen candle-power at five miles. A green light of one candle-power is visible at .8 of a mile, and the lighting powers of such lights to be seen at distances of one, two, three and four miles, must be two, fifteen, fifty-one, and 106 candle-power respectively. The best glass is a clear blue green, while for the red light a copper red is the best.

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BORN.

BARBER.—At Fort Reno, O. T., July 31, to the wife of Lieut. Henry A. Barber, 1st Cav., a son.
REES.—At West Point, N. Y., Aug. 11, to the wife of Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., a daughter.

MARRIED.

STURGIS-BEMENT.—At St. Clement's, St. Paul, Minn., July 30, 1896, Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 4th Art., and Miss Bertha Tracy Bement, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Bement.

DIED.

BOGGS.—At West Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1896, Ellen Carter, widow of Pay Dir. William B. Boggs, and mother of Paym. L. G. Boggs, U. S. N.
EVANS.—At the City Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1896, Capt. George Washington Evans, U. S. A., retired.
PARKHURST.—In the City of Providence, R. I., Aug. 11, Sarah T. Parkhurst, widow of William H. Parkhurst, and mother of Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, U. S. A., in the seventy-third year of her age.
VAN REED.—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. William Edward Van Reed, U. S. A., retired.
WARD.—Suddenly, at New York City, Aug. 9, 1896,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ward, formerly Colonel of the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Funeral services at his late residence, 38 West Thirty-seventh street (Tuesday) morning, Aug. 11, at 11 o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—At The Oaklands, near Trenton, N. J., Aug. 11, 1896, Lieut. Col. Dickinson Woodruff, U. S. A., retired.

WORTHINGTON.—At Louisville, Ky., Aug. 11, 1896, Maj. James C. Worthington, Surg., U. S. A.

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MONUMENTS.

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When Adml. Campbell was about to be presented, he was informed that probably His Majesty would, in consideration of his services, knight him. This, however, the old sea dog did not much relish. "Well, Admiral," said Lord S—, "perhaps Mrs. Campbell will like it?" "Then let the King knight her, sir," replied the Admiral.

There is a proposition before the Quartermaster's Department to change the pattern of the undress coat of officers, so as to obtain a better fit. The proposition was submitted some time ago, and has received favorable consideration at the hands of those to whom the matter has been referred. Complaints have frequently been received of late, stating that the coats did not fit as they should; that frequently for the size collar given, the waist would be too small and vice versa. It is the intention of the authorities to refer the matter to the Philadelphia Quartermaster, with instructions to remedy the trouble.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Army Building, New York, N. Y., July 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for delivery of sand, stone, and cement for concrete at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., August 21, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. **G. L. GILLESPIE, Col. Engrs.**

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, Aug. 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened September 8, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, September 8, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of brushes, alcohol, white lead, linseed oil, steel castings, and one horizontal bending machine. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. **EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.**

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING PLANT.—U. S. Engineer Office, Morga Building, Buffalo, N. Y., August 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals for furnishing dredging plant at Niagara River will be received here until 11 A. M. September 7, 1896, and then opened. Information furnished on application. **T. W. SYMONS, Major Engrs.**

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Army Building, New York, N. Y., August 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging 413,000 cubic yards, more or less, material from Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on line Harlem River Improvement, and for furnishing materials and workmanship for construction of about 800 linear feet cribwork revetment for protection of west side of cut through meadow south of Forham Bridge, will be received here until 12 M., September 10, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. **G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.**

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOR AT DELAWARE BREAKWATER. U. S. Engineer Office, 1428 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and depositing stone in Gap at Delaware Breakwater, Del., will be received here until 11 A. M., September 9, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. **C. W. RAYMOND, Major, Engrs.**

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